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Old man walks away as Israeli personnel carrier leaves Taiba in pullback.

U.S. Halts Cluster Bomb Shipments

Israelis Finish Token Pullback

TEL AVIV, April 14 (UPI)—Israeli forces completed a two-phase token pullback from southern Lebanon today and their top commander said they can withdraw totally from the region in a month if all UN troops are deployed by then.

The Israelis, who launched their partial pullout Tuesday by handing over nine points to UN forces, fell back from eight more villages south of the Litani River in the central and eastern sectors of the frontline.

They wound up the second phase of the pullback several hours ahead of schedule, a UN spokesman said. He said 2,020 of the 4,000 UN peace-keeping force troops were in position in southern Lebanon, including a newly arrived 160-man contingent from Nepal.

The first of 53 West German Air Force transports began arriving at Ben-Gurion airport carrying trucks and other equipment plus German civilian technicians for the Lebanese contingent.

Israeli radio and press reports, meanwhile, said the United States has halted shipments of cluster bombs to Israel pending the outcome of negotiations on their future use.

Israel's use of the weapon during its incursion into Lebanon to fight Palestinian guerrillas led to warnings by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the Israelis may have violated U.S. law.

The government-run radio said in a report from Washington that the United States has halted supplies of the cluster bomb units, called CBUs, until it receives assurances from Israel they will never again be used as offensive weapons.

Israeli troops and armored vehicles began their pullout from two villages in the central sector, Atibe and Dir Siran, and the military command said they handed the areas over to Iranian UN troops, who were reinforced by the Nepalese forces.

"If the deployment of the United Nations will be in order, I suppose that it [the withdrawal] will be done within a month," the outgoing armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, said in an interview with the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth.

Israel seized more than 800 square miles of southern Lebanon in a massive weeklong assault against Palestinian guerrillas last month. It was sparked by a guerrilla strike against Israel in which 35 persons were killed and 85 wounded.

The Israelis will have pulled out of 16 square miles at the completion of their token withdrawal.

Gen. Gur said his forces destroyed "gigantic arms stores" during their blitz into the region. He said the guerrilla organization in the area indicated the Palestinians "intended to turn southern Lebanon into a large base of activity for guerrilla warfare for terror and for strikes."

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Non-Whites Dominate Government

SALISBURY, April 14 (AP)—Rhodesia's first predominantly black government was sworn in today—four days before senior U.S. and British officials are scheduled to arrive here in a bid to forestall a black administration that excludes nationalist guerrillas.

The nine new black ministers swore oaths of allegiance at a simple ceremony conducted by a black Anglican archdeacon.

Until Dec. 31, when the first black government elected by universal suffrage is scheduled to take over, the new ministers will share their jobs with nine whites appointed this week by Prime Minister Ian Smith.

One of the first actions taken by the new administrators was to order a halt to the execution of political prisoners, including guerrillas fighting to overthrow them.

The decision to stop the executions, made at a recent closed meeting of the executive council, does not stop executions of criminals convicted of nonpolitical crimes like murder or violent rape, according to transitional government sources.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen today were conferring in Tanzania with Rhodesian guerrilla leaders.

Seeking Conference

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen are attempting to call a new conference



Cyrus Vance and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere hold talks in Dar es Salaam.

involving the guerrillas, Mr. Smith and the three moderate black leaders who agreed last month with Mr. Smith to set up a transitional administration and organize elections.

Guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe have denounced the settlement.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen reportedly are hopeful that Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe will accept the British-U.S. plan put forward in September for a British-headed

transitional administration in which guerrillas would have a major role.

Mr. Smith and the black moderates—now joined in a ruling executive council—have said that they do not favor a new conference and are pressing ahead with their domestic settlement.

One of the new ministers, former guerrilla leader James Chikerema, today rejected the proposal for a new conference.

Mr. Chikerema said that Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen should simply "carry" Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe—who conduct offensives from bases in neighboring black states—into the Rhodesian capital with them Monday.

"That is the only business they [Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen] have here," Mr. Chikerema said after

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Tanzania 1st Stop On Mission

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 14 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen spent two hours today in a "sparring match" with militant Rhodesian guerrilla leaders during initial talks in a new initiative to win wide acceptance for a U.S.-British peace package for Rhodesia.

Mr. Vance told reporters that he and Mr. Owen had "very serious discussions" with Patriotic Front leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, but another U.S. official said that the talks were extremely tough and described the meeting as a "sparring match."

The official said that various elements of the Western package for Rhodesia were thrust out but that there appeared to be no progress on the two major issues separating the delegates: the guerrillas' dislike of the sweeping powers that the British commissioner-designate, Field Marshal Lord Carver, would enjoy during a transitional period to majority rule, and their objection to the presence of a UN peace-keeping force during the same period.

Differences Discussed

The U.S. official said that the first session dealt with differences over the U.S.-British proposals and did not touch on whether the Patriotic Front would attend an expanded all-party conference that would also include Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and the three moderate leaders who signed the internal settlement last month.

But Mr. Mugabe said that the Patriotic Front had no objection to that meeting or to the attendance of the internal settlement party as long as negotiations were confined to the Western proposals and not the internal plan itself.

The somber mood after the first round of talks was in sharp contrast to the optimism expressed before the conference opened. Many delegates had expected the meeting to be a mere formality, asserting that the Patriotic Front leaders already had agreed to accept the major points of the proposals.

Late Session Held

Reflecting the wide differences, delegates scheduled an unexpected late evening session. But the Western envoys agreed that the real problem would come in persuading

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Widens State Powers

Bonn Passes Terrorist Law

BONN, April 14 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition yesterday pushed tough anti-terrorism laws through parliament in a triumph over conservatives who were holding out for even stiffer measures.

When the law goes into effect next week, it will give authorities the power to:

- Bar defense attorneys from terrorism trials if they are suspected of conspiring with their clients.

- Search entire apartment buildings for terrorist suspects under a single warrant.

- Install roadblocks and police check points in any public place.

- Seize, fingerprint and record the identity of anybody near the scene of a serious crime, even before just cause is found for arresting him.

- Require defense attorneys to consult with jailed terrorist suspects through a dividing glass panel to prevent arms, explosives or secret messages from being smuggled into prisons.

The Schmidt coalition had won a bare one-ballot majority for the law on Feb. 16 in the Bundestag, the lower house. Four leftist government deputies broke ranks then to vote against what they considered a dangerous onslaught on the democratic rule of law.

The conservative Christian Democratic opposition had later used its majority in the upper house in a bid to overturn the lower house vote.

Unlike the leftists, the Christian Democrats insist that the law is too weak to smash Red Army Faction terrorists like those who killed three prominent German officials last year.

The Christian Democrats accused Mr. Schmidt of breaking a promise that the law would include a provision permitting the monitoring of jail-cell consultations between defense lawyers and terrorist suspects.

Several lawyers have been jailed on charges of acting as couriers between terrorists at large and those in prison. An anti-terrorist law already in effect permits the opening of mail between lawyers and clients.

The opposition also wanted to broaden the state's powers of search and seizure to include entire blocks of apartment houses under one warrant.

After the terrorist slaying of kidnapped industrialist Hanns Martin Schleyer last October, the government agreed with the opposition on an anti-terrorist package that would have been "an impressive reply to the challenge of terrorism," said opposition member Friedrich Vogel.

But Mr. Vogel said that the government instead settled on "a miserable little parcel."

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N.Y. Stocks Rise on News Of Upturn

NEW YORK, April 14 (Reuters)—New York Stock Exchange prices soared today in record trading as portfolio managers of cash-laden institutions came out in force.

Volume surged to 52.28 million shares, topping the previous record set Feb. 20, 1976 of 44.5 million shares. The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 19.92 points to 795.13, after gaining 8.92 points yesterday.

Advances outnumbered declines 1,231-to-237. See story on page nine.

Soviet UN Officer Writing Book for U.S. Publisher

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 14 (NYT)—Under Secretary General Arkady Shevchenko, the Soviet citizen who recently refused orders from Moscow to return home, has completed half of a book that he has been working on for a U.S. publisher for three years.

Ashebel Green, vice-president and senior editor of the New York publishing house Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., would not disclose the book's subject. However, he said that he doubted it had anything to do with Mr. Shevchenko's decision not to return to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Green said he believed that Mr. Shevchenko had obtained permission from his Soviet superiors to write the book before making an agreement with Knopf three years ago.

That Mr. Shevchenko was ambitious to advance his career and seemed to feel his talents were not appreciated at home has been mentioned several times as a clue to his decision last week to disobey Moscow's instructions and to go into seclusion after retaining a U.S. lawyer.

Reported in Poconos

There were reports yesterday that he was staying in Pennsylvania in the resort area of the Pocono Mountains.

[The Associated Press reported that Mr. Shevchenko spent the first part of the week in the Poconos. AP quoted a motel desk clerk in Lake Harmony, Pa., as saying that Mr. Shevchenko checked in under his own name Monday, paying for a room for four days.

[The clerk said that the Russian telephoned a U.N. headquarters and his New York apartment house. Then he left and called the motel back, saying that he had used the room only two days and wanted a refund sent to his apartment.]

Ernest Gross, the lawyer Mr. Shevchenko retained, would not confirm his client's whereabouts but continued to insist that he had not resigned his \$87,000-a-year UN position and would not make a statement until he had the opportunity to talk with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Waldheim, who is visiting Europe and the Middle East, returns here next week.

Soviet authorities Tuesday accused U.S. intelligence agents of having framed Mr. Shevchenko and of holding him under duress.

Iran Reportedly Seeks German, Dutch Warships

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Iran, uncertain about the future availability of U.S. arms, is trying to buy about \$2 billion worth of warships from West Germany and the Netherlands, according to a recent U.S. intelligence report.

West Germany is already completing a deal to deliver six submarines to Iran and to train the crews. The West German government said March 1, Bonn sources said at the time that Iran was also seeking 8 frigates, 10 more submarines, 19 minesweepers and 18 high speed patrol boats from West Germany.

Iran, one of the world's major oil-producing nations, has started building its small navy into a modern force capable of protecting tanker lanes used by its Western and Japanese customers. During the last six years, it has become the largest arms customer of the United States, with total purchases approaching \$20 billion.

But U.S. critics have suggested curbs on arms sales to Iran because of questions about Iran's ability to absorb advanced military technology. The critics also have voiced concern about a possible arms race in the Gulf.



Donald Dewar celebrates his by-election victory.

the House of Commons eight years after he was defeated in another Scottish constituency.

Labor members of Parliament Nationalists 18 to 20 seats, as compared to the 11 that they currently hold.

Donald Dewar, who held the Garscadden seat for Labor, polled 16,507 votes—a majority of 4,552 over Keith Bovey, the Scottish Nationalist candidate, who received

asserted that the government's success in passing devolution legislation, granting partial home rule to Scotland, had helped Mr. Dewar. A further test of that argument will come in the by-election in the Hamilton constituency, for which the date has not yet been set. The Nationalist candidate there will be Mrs. Margo MacDonald, the party's vice-chairman and by far its most charismatic candidate.

Mr. Dewar will be returning to

Brown Notes Certain Conditions

U.S. Ties Soviet Limits to Neutron Move

BONN, April 14 (WP)—Defense Secretary Harold Brown said here last night that a simple assertion by the Soviet Union that it would also refrain from producing neutron weapons would be an unsatisfactory response to President Carter's decision to defer production of those weapons for allied arsenals.

Mr. Brown, speaking after meetings with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel, made it clear that the eventual U.S. decision rested on Soviet willingness to restrict weapons that threaten Western Europe.

such as large numbers of tanks or medium-range, nuclear-tipped SS-20 missiles.

President Carter last week decided to defer a decision on the production of the neutron weapons. He said that his decision will depend on Soviet attitudes toward limiting their arms.

The neutron weapons, which can be fitted on artillery shells or short-range missiles, are intended as a defense against numerically superior Soviet tank-equipped armies.

No Such Threat

Mr. Brown noted, however, that the Russians face no such tank threat from the West and therefore a Soviet offer just to match the U.S. decision would be insufficient. He also said that any Soviet renunciation of production also would be impossible to verify.

Mr. Brown also seemed to suggest that it was, specifically, Soviet restraint on the SS-20 missiles,

which can hit any target in Europe from bases in the Soviet Union, rather than just tank deployments that the Carter administration was aiming for.

Asked if he thought the neutron weapons should be negotiated as part of the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which deal with missiles and bombers, or the East-West troop reduction talks in Vienna, which deal with ground and armored forces, Mr. Brown said that one would have to go beyond the kinds of Soviet weapons found in the troop reduction talks to find a suitable offset.

Series of Flare-Ups

Mr. Brown arrived here yesterday after the latest in a series of flare-ups between Bonn and Washington over decisions made by the Carter administration. He left today for London where he will hold consultations with officials there.

Mr. Carter's announcement delaying a decision on the neutron

weapons increased concern here and elsewhere in Europe about the President's alleged unpredictability. There had also been concern expressed over a series of U.S. defense decisions, including the scrapping of the B-1 bomber, scaling down of the Navy and the neutron decision.

Mr. Brown said that he heard no expression yesterday about a lack of confidence in U.S. weapons decisions with respect to preserving a balance with potential adversaries.

However, Mr. Brown's visit here, which had been scheduled before the neutron warhead flap, was also intended to smooth badly ruffled feathers in Bonn's chancellery.

Sources close to Mr. Brown said that the U.S. delegation was apprehensive about its reception here. However, the discussions with both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Apel went very well, it was said.

Mr. Brown is one of the more respected members of the Carter administration here. Sources said that Mr. Schmidt seemed to go out of his way to make sure that relations with Mr. Brown and the U.S. defense establishment were friendly and open.

The talks with Mr. Apel centered on the question of whether Germany would support U.S. efforts to have NATO build a multibillion-dollar fleet of airborne warning and control planes (AWACS) to provide surveillance in Europe.

Mr. Apel said last night that in principle he supported such a plan, but he made it clear that Bonn was exporting the United States to buy some German equipment to offset an expected \$750-million contribution for AWACS by them.

India News Agencies

Undo Forced Merger

NEW DELHI, April 14 (UPI)—The four news agencies forced to merge during former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's emergency rule resumed independent operations today.

Press Trust of India and United News of India, the English-language agencies, and Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati, the Hindi-language agencies, had been operating jointly as Samachar Agency since April 2, 1976. Critics had charged that Mrs. Gandhi's government, which enforced press censorship throughout the emergency from June 1976 until her defeat, forced the merger to make it easier to control the dissemination of news.

India, Pakistan Sign Agreement for Dam

NEW DELHI, April 14 (Reuters)—India and Pakistan today signed an agreement for India to build a dam and a hydro-electric project on the Chenab River in Kashmir.

The agreement took eight years to negotiate because Pakistan feared that the dam, which is 35 kilometers from the border, might affect the flow of water into its irrigation systems.

Adroit Riviera Croupiers Suspected

9 Charged, 11 Held in Casino Scandal

NICE, France, April 14 (UPI)—Nine croupiers of the Ruhl casino have been charged and 11 held for questioning about the alleged siphoning of 22 million francs (\$4.4 million) in gambling chips, police said today.

Police said that the arrests came after a Paris gambling inspector called a snap inspection of the Ruhl casino, which operates a prestigious school for croupiers, after losing 10,000 francs (\$2,000) at a table that had been watched for several nights.

The inspector found that many of the marked chips with which he gambled had disappeared. The investigation showed that chips were vanishing from the casino at the rate of 20,000 francs (\$4,000) a day. Though police would not reveal the method used by the swindlers, sources unofficially indicated that it was the "baron" system, whereby the croupier at the roulette wheel would deftly switch an accomplice's bet from a losing to a winning number seconds after the ball tumbled into the slot.

No Comment

Police sources said they also are looking into the possibility of management complicity but neither police nor the Ruhl casino would comment further on the case.

The Ruhl casino affair is the latest in a long string of scandals, often involving known Mafia figures. The Palais de la Mediterranee, an aging marble casino only 200 yards from the modern four-year-old Ruhl, went into receivership two days ago after years of financial difficulties and a string of violent deaths.

The troubles of the Palais started

in 1976 when three Italians and a French underworld figure, later gunned down under mysterious circumstances, won 4.87 million francs (\$1 million) within three hours at tables at the Palais.

Cards Substituted

The cards with which the four played were later found to have been substituted in an effort to force the owner of the Palais, Mrs.

Dublin Police Find Explosives

DUBLIN, April 14 (AP)—A shipment of explosives from South Africa was found aboard a freighter here, police disclosed yesterday. There was speculation that the explosives were destined for Irish Republican Army guerrillas in Northern Ireland.

Customs investigators and police detectives said that they found the explosives April 5 but made no announcement while they stalked out the unaccompanied baggage. Officers said that the smugglers probably discovered that the explosives were under surveillance and did not claim the baggage.

"It would seem the baggage containing the explosives was to be collected in Dublin for shipment to somewhere else," a policeman said.

Bogota Shootout Kills 7

BOGOTA, April 14 (UPI)—Five men and two women, presumed members of a band of kidnappers, were killed today in a shootout with police that lasted more than an hour, authorities said.

Japan to Give ILO \$1 Million

GENEVA, April 14 (AP)—Japan will contribute \$1 million to the International Labor Organization to compensate for the withdrawal of the United States from the ILO last year, the ILO announced today.

The contribution is the largest pledged to the ILO since its director general, Francis Blanchard, appealed for \$5.6 million to offset the U.S. pullout.

Contributions have now topped \$5 million.



LIGHT OF FANCY—This lamp pole in Rotterdam only looks like it's melting away. Actually it's a work of art by Cor Kraat. At least, that's what the city says it is.

Price War Expected

CAB Backs Lower Fares, More Airline Competition

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board proposed a major rule revision today that could lead to a price war among the nation's airlines.

If the new rule is adopted, a ceiling will be placed on the price of tickets for commercial service but the airlines could cut their prices as much as 50 percent without seeking prior CAB approval.

The proposed change is subject to a period of public comment before it becomes final. But CAB sources indicated that the new law fares might be in effect by the end of the year.

The landmark decision is part of a recent attempt by the board to remove government restrictions on airline competition and allow market conditions to determine the price of service.

Competition Urged

"In the long run, price competition is the most effective way to encourage efficient operation and provide for the air transport needs of consumers," the board said in its 90-page proposal. "Our present rules unnecessarily impede such competition. We propose to remove these constraints and expect that carriers will compete in normal fare levels."

Current price structuring is based on a combination of factors including mileage, airport landing fees and other considerations plus a profit margin of about 12 percent. All airlines serving the same markets are held generally to the same rates with little margin for competitive pricing.

Over the last 18 months, the CAB has relaxed rules and several airlines have begun offering discount fares. But these have been allowed only under set formulas usually involving advance purchases. Under the new proposal, a fare ceiling would be set using the old formula.

Blacks Join Cabinet

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taking his oath of allegiance to Rhodesia.

There should be "no conference, no renegotiation," said Mr. Chikere, who returned to Rhodesia last year from Zambia after renouncing violence.

The independent Rhodesia Herald newspaper, which generally reflects views of moderate whites and backs the internal settlement, said today that the executive council could urge Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen to try to induce Mr. Nkomo to join the settlement.

Sources in the transitional government said that Mr. Smith and the three blacks see Mr. Nkomo's involvement as central to winning tribal support. But they are opposed to including Mr. Mugabe, who has pledged to transform Rhodesia into a pro-Marxist state, the sources said.

Ghana's Military Orders 17 Politicians Arrested

ACCRA, April 14 (Reuters)—Ghana's military rulers have ordered the arrest of 17 leading civilian politicians, the official Ghana News Agency said today.

It said that the arrests were ordered on April 5 but that the Supreme Military Council under Gen. Kutu Acheampong published notice of the measure only last night.

The agency did not make it clear whether all 17 had been arrested and taken into what was described as detention in the interest of their own safety and state security. But the action appeared to be associated with a campaign against Gen. Acheampong's constitutional plans for Ghana.

The general took power in a bloodless coup in 1972. Last month he won a referendum on his plan to

replace the board said any fares proposed by airlines to charge more than the ceiling "most likely would be suspended."

However, the airlines would be able to charge as much as 50 percent below the ceiling without prior CAB approval. An airline could discount its fares just how much to discount its fares based on its own view of market conditions and reasonable profit. These new discount fares would be for normal service and would not require advance purchases, trips of set duration or other limitations now placed on discount packages.

Also included in the proposal is a provision which would eliminate the automatic expiration dates in the current discount packages.

Tanzania Is 1st Stop On Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Smith and three black moderates to accept the package.

As the Tanzania conference got under way it appeared probable that the Patriotic Front would agree to attend the expanded summit but that the Salisbury faction would not.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen were scheduled to go next to South Africa and Rhodesia to persuade Mr. Smith to attend the all-party conference and enlist Pretoria's help in persuading him to do so.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, often at odds within the Patriotic Front, held a private meeting before joining the Western envoys. Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen met separately with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

As he arrived in Tanzania, Mr. Mugabe said that he was prepared to "negotiate fully, but we are still determined to continue the war until the power is transferred to the majority."

Mr. Owen said on his arrival: "I'm not totally pessimistic but obviously the signs are not very good [for an all-party conference]. Nobody but a fool would think otherwise."

Also attending the meeting were the foreign ministers of the frontline states of Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia, and Foreign Minister Joseph Garba of Nigeria.

U.S. Funds to Aid Egypt Irrigation

CAIRO, April 14 (Reuters)—Egypt has borrowed \$37 million from the United States to finance a better irrigation system on the Nile, the U.S. Embassy said today.

In the first project covered by the loan, Egypt will replace old pumping stations near Aswan and construct 17 others, also in upper Egypt.

News Analysis

Russians May Be Stirring Cuban Kettle in Africa

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, April 14 (NYT)—While Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is in Africa trying to keep Rhodesia from exploding into civil war, Western diplomats here believe the Soviet Union is talking with Cuba and its African allies in Ethiopia and Angola about stepping up support for black Rhodesian guerrillas.

At least 37,000 Cuban troops and advisers are now in Africa, according to U.S. intelligence estimates — 20,000 in Angola, where they helped Agostinho Neto fight his way to power in 1976, and 17,000 in Ethiopia where they helped Mengistu Haile Mariam's military regime drive out an invading Somali force.

Li Col. Mengistu made a visit to the Kremlin April 3-5, but it was kept secret until he left. Mr. Neto has been in the Soviet Union for medical and perhaps official reasons since March 20, but the Russians have not yet reported his presence.

Now the Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Peoli, is expected in Moscow later this month. The role of the Cuban force in Ethiopia, which has grown from 12,000 to 17,000 men since the Somali withdrawal a month ago, is thought to be the main issue.

Military Advisers

The Soviet Union has 1,000 military advisers in Ethiopia, and the Soviet and Cuban military presence contributed to the decline in U.S.-Soviet relations over the past winter. The Soviet Union reportedly had given the United States private assurances that the Cuban troops would be withdrawn after the fighting stopped.

The increase since then has led the Russians to be more "ambiguous" with their diplomatic contacts, according to one Western source. The Cubans may be used, some sources now believe, to help the Ethiopians crush a rebellion by the largely Moslem secessionist forces in the rugged mountains of Eritrea. But the most urgent fear of Western observers of Soviet-African relations here is that the Russians and the Cubans might move toward major military involvement in Rhodesia unless the United States and Britain can head off full-scale fighting there.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith recently reached agreement with three moderate factions of the black majority of a transitional government that would give blacks a share of political power. The Soviet-backed guerrillas operating from outside Rhodesia's borders — the Patriotic Front — denounced the settlement.

In a joint communique April 7, the Ethiopians and the Russians described it as a maneuver to install a puppet regime, and expressed "firm and unshakable support" for the struggle of the peoples of Rhodesia, South-West Africa and South Africa for "freedom and national independence."

Whether this means they discussed sending Cuban "freedom fighters" from Ethiopia is not clear. But any redeployment would make sense only if Mr. Vance is unsuccessful in persuading all the Rhodesian factions and their African supporters to sit down under U.S.-British leadership and work out a better transition to majority rule.

So far, Soviet support of the guerrilla forces has been limited to rifles, machine guns, rocket launchers and light anti-aircraft missiles. Most of it has gone to the faction led by Joshua Nkomo, who is based in Zambia and who has also been in close touch with the United States and Britain.

Mr. Vance is coming to Moscow April 19-22 to talk about strategic arms limitation as well as about Africa.

Western analysts believe that Mr. Vance will have a hard time getting the Russians to negotiate about Cuban and Soviet military involvement in Africa. "They're very tough on that," a diplomat says. "They say it's the concern of the Cubans and the Africans and nobody else's business."

Soviet Policies Attacked

PEKING, April 14 (Reuters)—Soviet-bloc diplomats walked out of a welcoming banquet for Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre tonight when Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attacked Russia's policies in Africa.

They left when Mr. Li said: "The bold actions taken by the Somali government and people in defense of national dignity and state sovereignty have dealt heavy blows to the acts of aggression and expansion in the Horn of Africa by that wildly ambitious superpower."

Without referring to the Soviet Union by name, Mr. Li added: "One superpower sent mercenary troops to Angola and the Horn of Africa and wantonly meddled in affairs in and between African countries and instigated one armed conflict after another."

Then Mr. Li turned to the United States, saying: "The other superpower is still bolstering the racist regimes of [South African Prime Minister John] Vorster and Smith in order to preserve its vested interests."

FOR A
MAXIMUM
RETURN
ON
TIME
INVESTED.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Süddeutsche Klassenlotterie
offers **The 108 million D-Mark money-mine!**

182,000 Cash Prizes
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Page

Britain Cuts Inflation to 9.1% a Year

Trade Deficit Rises; Industrial Output Up

LONDON, April 14 (Reuters)—Britain's annual rate of inflation fell to 9.1 percent in March, its lowest level in four-and-a-half years, the government said today.

But the balance of payments showed a March deficit of \$164 million. In February there was a surplus of \$180 million.

A third set of figures issued today showed that Britain's sluggish industrial output rose 0.8 percent in February after increasing 0.5 percent in January. Officials said the underlying level had changed little in recent months.

Indications are inflation will fall further in the coming months, towards the summer target of 7 percent. Exchequerer Denis Healey set in his budget message on Tuesday.

Prices rose 0.6 percent in March, the same as in January and February. As a result, the annual rate fell from 9.5 percent in February to 9.1 percent last month. It has fallen for nine consecutive months.

However, the balance-of-payments figures were a good deal worse than expected. March exports fell \$169 million to \$2.8 billion. Imports rose \$175 million to a record \$2.9 billion. This left a visible trade deficit of \$264 million which was partly offset by an estimated \$100 million surplus on "invisible" items such as shipping, banking and tourism. For the first three months, the visible deficit totaled \$518 million.

The deterioration is underlined by comparisons on a longer-term basis. For the first quarter, the current account, which measures merchandise trade as well as invisible trade, was in deficit by \$218 million—the first quarterly deficit since the second quarter of last year.

This trading performance cast doubt on the forecast of a current-account surplus of \$750 million which was included in the budget message.

The trade figures caused an after-hours fall in London share and bond prices—which were already suffering a negative reaction to Tuesday's budget.

Short-dated government bonds lost about 1/4 and long bonds fell about 1/2. They were little changed before the announcement of the trade figures.

Mr. Li said the people in the Sudan and states in Africa are "superpower"ing to the Sudan. Mr. Li said the Sudanese people are "superpower"ing to the Sudan. Mr. Li said the Sudanese people are "superpower"ing to the Sudan.

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Europe Eyes a Fatter 'Snake'

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, April 14 (NYT)—Europe is talking about fattening its currency snake. The talk is complicated, low-keyed and might not lead to much, but behind it lurk such major issues as how to promote economic recovery in the West, what Europe's relations with the United States should be and the future status of the dollar.

Common Market leaders, faced with a rumbling dollar, agreed at their recent Copenhagen summit to study a new scheme for stabilizing currencies that might become part of the co-ordinated economic recovery program which they intend to present to President Carter at the Western summit in Bonn next July.

Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Denmark and one non-EEC country, Norway, link their currencies in the so-called snake to the Deutsche mark so that they wiggle up and down in unison against the dollar.

Under the proposed scheme, which is the brainchild of Roy Jenkins, the president of the EEC Commission, this snake will gradually be fattened to include three other EEC currencies, sterling, the French franc and the lire.

These currencies were members of the snake but dropped out because their governments, plagued by high inflation and big payments deficits, found the cost of maintaining them at the same value as the mark excessive.

There is no question of Britain, France or Italy rejoining the snake immediately. "We had some unpleasant experiences with the snake in the past. I seem to remember," Prime Minister James Callaghan noted in Copenhagen.

The idea is rather a loose association with the snake which will gradually be transformed into membership. Britain, France and Italy would set exchange rate "target zones" against both the snake and the dollar. If the dollar fell 10 percent, say, against the snake, these countries would split the

difference, keeping their own currencies 5-percent above the dollar, but 5-percent below the snake.

They would move their currency target zones away from the dollar and closer to the snake, eventually becoming full members again. The major advantage claimed for a fatter snake in present circumstances is that it will encourage West Germany to reflate its economy and pull the rest of Europe out of the recession.

The counterpart to the tumbling dollar is a rising mark, which is squeezing jobs and profits in West Germany's export-oriented economy. The government fears that as long as the mark is rising, stimulative action will feed straight through into higher prices instead of encouraging businessmen to invest more and create employment.

If Europe's more buoyant currencies link arms with their weaker brethren, the argument runs, they will effectively slow the dollar's descent, while creating a more stable currency zone in which trade and investment can flourish.

In Copenhagen, European leaders agreed that this plan must include steps to stabilize currencies and promote world trade, as well as a co-ordinated reflation of their own economies.

President Carter could, of course, do more than all of Europe to stabilize world currencies by reducing the U.S. payments deficit. West German officials in Copenhagen hoped President Carter would make fattening the snake unnecessary by announcing a tax on oil imports and higher interest rates in his recent anti-inflation speech.

He did not, and the longer the United States continues to wash its hands of the dollar, the more interest Europe is likely to show in fattening the snake as a step towards economic recovery.

However, economic differences between the EEC countries make it hard to stabilize their currencies. Most big Common Market members expect to be in payments surplus next year, which helps, but West Germany's inflation rate is still a third that of Britain and France and a fifth of Italy's. The last time the snake was fattened differences like this caused a split.

Steel, Ship Workers Accept Smallest Increase Since 1950's

Japan Wage Raises Seen Averaging 6%

TOKYO, April 14—Japan's steel and shipbuilding industries—two of the country's major export sectors—yesterday offered its employees' unions the smallest wage increase since the mid-1950's. And the unions indicated they would accept it.

The auto and electronics industries, which are faring better, offered higher wage increases, although still below last year's rise. The offers and acceptance by unions in the four major industries—which usually set the pattern for industry-wide pay raises—indicated this year's increases were likely to average around 6 percent.

Five leading steel companies offered a 4.24-percent increase in wages, or \$31.82 a month for an experienced steelworker. Shipbuilding companies offered a 4.37-percent increase, which for their average employee would amount to a monthly raise of \$32.72.

Executives in both industries pointed to the recession that has plagued them since the oil crisis in 1973 which left steel mills and shipyards operating at less than 70 percent of capacity. And the unions have placed top priority on maintaining job security in this year's contract bargaining.

Below Price Increases

It was the first time in several years that annual wage increases were below the increase in the cost of living and only slightly more than half the increase workers in both industries received last year. The national cost-of-living index in the fiscal year ended March had risen 4.4 percent above a year earlier. On an annual basis, prices averaged a 6.8-percent rise during the year.

In steel and shipbuilding, the offer and its acceptance amounted to a trade-off of wage restraint in exchange for continuing guarantees of lifetime employment.

Auto and electronics companies appeared to take advantage of the low offers in steel and shipbuilding to keep their increases to about 3 percent below last year.

Toyota, Nissan, and Honda offered auto workers a monthly raise of 7.98 percent, or about \$52.27 a month. Unions again indicated they would accept the offer.

Unions in the electronics and home appliance fields, however, expressed dissatisfaction with offers which ranged from a low of 6.5 percent by Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba) to a high of 7.84 percent by Sanyo Electric. Toshiba's offer amounted to \$41.67 for its average worker and Sanyo's offer, \$48.50 a month.

In the last 10 years, annual wage increases fell below 10 percent only in 1976 and 1977 when identical 8.8 percent raises were granted on a national average. From 1969 to 1973, annual increases exceeded 15 percent each year and in 1974, a year of wild inflation, the increases were a record 32.9 percent.

The wage offers covered only basic pay. Bonuses, which in Japan constitute a good portion of pay and are negotiated twice a year, usually are increased by percentages close to those of the pay increases.

The wage offers yesterday represented the peak of private industry negotiations—sometimes referred to as the "Spring Struggle"—but public and private railway workers and government employees have yet to settle their wage issues. National

resulted in a decline in net profit. "Our best chance for improving on 1977 operating results lies in the upstream (producing) segment. We will be getting substantial increases in oil production from two areas (the Alaskan North Slope and the North Sea) where we have made very large capital commitments." Exxon will also be getting "significant" increases in production from holdings off Malaysia. "But downstream earnings will suffer in comparison with 1977 results."

Continental Oil says experiments at its Scottish plant have proved that high sulfur, highly caking coal such as the United States has in abundance in the Appalachian region can be successfully converted into natural gas. Conoco built a pilot plant for the tests, which it says were so successful that a proposed bigger demonstration plant for the process will be justified.

Exxon expects to report losses on foreign-exchange translation had a significantly smaller impact on earnings in the first quarter than in the fourth quarter last year. President Howard Kauffman says translation losses will be "well under half" the \$198 million reported for the previous quarter, which had

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Profits Off 4.8% in '77, Nestle Says

Thomson-Brandt Net Up; Record at Honda

VEVEY, Switzerland, April 14 (AP-DJ)—Nestle's consolidated net profit fell 4.8 percent to \$30 million Swiss francs (about \$444 million) in 1977 from \$72 million francs a year earlier, the company said today.

Group turnover rose 5.4 percent to 20.1 billion francs from 19.06 billion francs. The company said the turnover rise was due in part to increased prices on raw coffee and cocoa passed on in sales prices.

Group operating profit was 1.82 billion francs, 9.1 percent of sales, compared with 1.8 billion francs, or 9.5 percent, a year earlier, indicating the company was not able to pass on all of the increased cost of raw materials. Parent-company net declined to 232.1 million francs from 254.5 million.

Nestle, one of the world's largest food companies, said the sharp increase in the value of the Swiss franc last year distorted results. The company consolidated results in Swiss francs, although about 95 percent of its business is outside Switzerland.

Unlike some Swiss multinationals, however, Nestle's exports little and its problems with exchange rates are mainly with bookkeeping. Nestle said the rise in sales would have been 19 percent if calculated on the value of the dollar at end-1976.

The parent company proposed an unchanged dividend of 72 francs.

Net profit of Unilac Inc., Nestle's holding company for operations in the Western hemisphere excluding the United States, fell to \$25.7 million from \$27.4 million. Unilac proposed an unchanged dividend of \$5.50 for bearer shares and \$48.50 on founder shares.

Thomson-Brandt Net Up

PARIS, April 14 (AP-DJ)—Thomson-Brandt's net profit rose 14.2 percent to 160 million French francs (about \$235 million) in 1977 from 140.1 million francs the previous year, the company said today.

Thomson-Brandt, the parent company of the major French electrical group, said the results include 26.4 million francs in long-term capital gains. Net profit excluding capital gains fell to 133.6 million francs from 136 million.

Consolidated turnover rose 16.7 percent to 19.7 billion francs from 16.9 billion. Parent-company turnover rose to 4 billion francs from 3.6 billion francs. Group exports rose 25 percent to 7.6 billion francs.

The company proposed an unchanged dividend of 10.10 francs on a 20-percent increase in shares.

Honda Net at Record

TOKYO, April 14 (AP-DJ)—Honda Motor parent-company net rose 12.6 percent to a record 17.51 billion yen (about \$80.3 million) in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, from 15.54 billion yen the previous year, the company said today.

Parent sales rose 27.1 percent to a record 849.6 billion yen from 668.7 billion yen.

The dividend was unchanged at 9 yen.

Exports accounted for 64.7 percent of automobile sales against 57.5 percent, and 65.8 percent of motorcycle sales, against 63.8 percent.

Honda said it expects net profit in the current year to drop 14.4 percent to 15 billion yen, although sales are expected to rise to a record 930 billion yen.

Stocks Soar on Record Volume

Analysts Cite Favorable News

NEW YORK, April 14 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared today in record trading as portfolio managers of cash-laden institutions, surprised by the buying surge yesterday, came out in force to avoid missing what some analysts say is change of direction for the market.

Volume surged to 52.28 million shares, topping the previous record set Feb. 20, 1976 of 44.5 million shares.

"The trend followers now feel that the market has switched directions and they want to join the bandwagon," one analyst said. Another echoed "a lot of scared money, that had been sitting on the sidelines, is now coming into the market."

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 19.92 points to 795.13, after gaining 8.92 points yesterday. Advances outnumbered declines 1,231-to-237.

The market surged ahead from the outset, with trading volume all through the day breaking the previous record on Feb. 20, 1976. Analysts said the market was encouraged by the report late yesterday of a smaller-than-expected rise in weekly money-supply figures, which in turn boosted the dollar in foreign-exchange trading.

Analysts also attributed the brisk advance to hopes the government would take effective steps to curb inflation. These hopes were encouraged by reports the Carter administration was considering delaying or reducing the proposed \$25-billion tax cut.

However, White House spokesman Jody Powell and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal both denied the report. "I have no reason to believe that the administration will alter its position on the timing or amount" of the tax-cut, Mr. Powell said.

Also adding to the rally was government reports that industrial production posted its highest increase in March in a year and business sales picked up.

Prices were also sharply higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The market-value index was up 1.01 to 134.69.

Four blue-chip stocks were on the 10 most active list. Sears Roebuck, recently depressed by pointing earnings, rose 1/2 to 13 1/2. Eastman Kodak rose 1/2 to 40 1/2. General Motors 1 1/4 to 64. Chrysler 3/4 to 12 1/2.

Among other actives, Scott rose 1/4 to 13 1/2 on volume million shares. Hercules gain to 15 1/2. Citicorp 1/4 to 25 1/2. Digital Equipment 1 1/4 to 40 1/2.

National Semiconductor, introduced a new computer rose 1 1/4 to 20 1/2.

Other gainers included International Business Machines, up 1/4 to 24 1/2. Analysts noted the IBM, which came in with pointing first-quarter earnings this week, exemplifies market's recent reluctance to in to adverse news.

Du Pont rose 1/2 to 110, 1 & 3/4 to 79 1/2. McDonald's 1/4 to 47 1/2. Buttermilk 1/4 to 25 1/2. General Dynamics gain to 50 1/2 and Schlumberger 5/8 to 68 1/2.

In Chicago, wheat, oats and beans were substantially higher. Wheat up 6 1/4 to 9 1/2 cents; corn up 3 1/4 to 5 1/2 cents; and soy up 12 1/2 to 26 1/2.

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YSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 14

Stk.	Div.	100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Stk.	Div.	100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Stk.	Div.	100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3	2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	10	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	20	1	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
4	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	11	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	21	1	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
5	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	12	1	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0	22	1	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
6	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	13	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	0	23	1	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	0
7	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	14	1	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	0	24	1	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
8	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	15	1	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	0	25	1	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
9	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	16	1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0	26	1	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	0
10	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	17	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	27	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
11	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	18	1	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	0	28	1	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
12	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	19	1	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	0	29	1	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	0
13	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	20	1	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	0	30	1	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
14	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	21	1	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0	31	1	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	0
15	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	22	1	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	32	1	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
16	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	23	1	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	0	33	1	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	0
17	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	24	1	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0	34	1	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
18	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	25	1	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	35	1	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	0
19	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	26	1	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	0	36	1	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	0
20	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	27	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	37	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
21	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	28	1	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0	38	1	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
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25	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	32	1	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	0	42	1	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	0
26	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	33	1	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	0	43	1	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	0
27	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	34	1	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0	44	1	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	0
28	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	35	1	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	0	45	1	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	0
29	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	36	1	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	0	46	1	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
30	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	37	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	47	1	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	0
31	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	38	1	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0	48	1	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	0
32	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	39	1	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	0	49	1	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	0
33	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	40	1	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	0	50	1	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	0
34	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	41	1	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	0	51	1	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
35	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	42	1	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	0	52	1	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
36	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	43	1	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	0	53	1	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	0
37	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	44	1	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	0	54	1	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	0
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39	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	46	1	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	0	56	1	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	0
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41	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	48	1	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	0	58	1	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	0
42	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	49	1	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	0	59	1	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	0
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44	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	51	1	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0	61	1	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	0
45	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	52	1	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	0	62	1	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	0
46	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	53	1	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	0	63	1	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	0
47	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	54	1	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	0	64	1	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	0
48	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	55	1	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	0	65	1	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	0
49	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	56	1	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	0	66	1	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	0
50	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	57	1	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	0	67	1	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	0
51	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	58	1	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	0	68	1	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	0
52	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	59	1	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	0	69	1	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	0
53	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	60	1	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	0	70	1	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0
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55	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	62	1	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	0	72	1	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
56	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	63	1	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	0	73	1	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	0
57	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	64	1	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	0	74	1	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	0
58	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	65	1	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	0	75	1	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	0
59	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	66	1	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	0	76	1	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	0
60	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	67	1	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	0	77	1	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	0
61	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	68	1	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	0	78	1	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	0
62	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	69	1	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	0	79	1	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	0
63	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	70	1	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0	80	1	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	0
64	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	71	1	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	0	81	1	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	0
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Challenges Bell to Debate

LaPrade to Fight FBI Dismissal

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Wallace LaPrade, head of the FBI's New York office, yesterday was told that he is being fired because he allegedly lied during an investigation of illegal break-ins by FBI agents who were working for him.

Justice Department spokesmen refused to spell out the charges against Mr. LaPrade, but sources said that he would be discharged after a required 30-day waiting period. In effect, Mr. LaPrade is being charged administratively with acts for which Attorney General Griffin Bell declined to indict him.

Mr. Bell rejected a recommendation from prosecutors last year that Mr. LaPrade, 51, be indicted on perjury charges in connection with grand jury testimony about his role in the "black-bag jobs" in the early 1970s, when FBI agents allegedly conducted a series of illegal break-



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trick Gray 3d and two other high-ranking aides were indicted Monday by a U.S. grand jury on charges of violating the civil rights of citizens when the FBI officials approved such actions.

Bell Asked to Debate

Mr. LaPrade held a news conference yesterday in New York at which he issued a challenge to Mr. Bell to hold a nationally televised debate. Mr. LaPrade charged that the Carter administration was conducting warrantless investigations similar to that against the Weather Underground.

He claimed, without providing details, that the Palestine Liberation Organization was "in collusion with" the Weather Underground at the time of the break-ins. Mr. LaPrade said that he was being transferred to FBI headquarters in Washington starting Monday but he would not disclose the proposed disciplinary action. Mr. LaPrade cannot be fired outright but it was reported that Mr. Bell strongly suggested that he resign. The law requires that Mr. LaPrade have 10 days to answer any charges and then be given an opportunity to appeal the final action.

Mr. LaPrade's public challenge to his superiors worried some FBI officials, because it seemed to be an attempt to stir public concern for other FBI agents who were facing discipline for their role in the break-ins.

To Give 'Better Return'

CIA Proposes Sharing Intelligence With Public

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—CIA Director Stansfield Turner wants to share intelligence information with the public.

Adm. Turner told groups in Columbus, Ohio, and Detroit yesterday of a major departure in the country's traditional policy of keeping such information secret. "We want to share what information we collect when it can be unclassified," he told the Economic Club of Detroit. "For example, there is economic and political information that we can collect that would be of value to American businessmen."

He said the CIA is ready to expand its intelligence activities to nonmilitary areas that could give taxpayers "a better return on their investment."

In an address at Ohio State University at Columbus, Adm. Turner said the tradition of keeping CIA work secret "is no longer the policy because the public wants to know. We will be speaking more, answering the media more completely and publishing more."

U.S. Technical Lead

Adm. Turner said the Soviet Union, while concentrating heavily on maintaining an extensive spy network, has fallen seriously behind the United States in the technical aspects of intelligence. He said that satellites and other

devices have enhanced the CIA's ability to gather information on a global scale, but have not reduced the need for personnel.

"We now have an increased demand for the human element. We use the technology to collect information, but we need the traditional human agent to know what someone's plans and intentions are."

"We hope the academic community can gain from intelligence. We need the relations with the academic community because the lifeblood of intelligence is the annual infusion of a few good high-quality persons from the campus."

Adm. Turner said before congressional committees that through satellites great amounts of information are collected about potential oil and energy reserves, crop prospects and industrial expansion, and that the CIA, as a public-funded agency, should share such information on a wide scale.

Big Solar Flare Has Few Effects

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 14 (AP)—The biggest solar flare activity in four years is causing only slight communications problems, a spokesman at the headquarters of the North American Air Defense Command said yesterday.

The National Center for Atmospheric Research had predicted that the flare, sighted earlier this week, might interfere with radio and telephone communications around the world.

But NORAD officials said that so far they have only had to do some recalibration. They said they would continue to make extra checks of communications.



SOMETHING TO SMILE ABOUT — New York City Mayor Edward Koch greets contestants in Miss U.S.A. pageant to be held later this month in South Carolina. After meeting Mr. Koch at City Hall, the beauties continued their tour with a trip to the Empire State Building.

Consumer Curbs on Cancer-Causing Agents

U.S. Outlines Tough Carcinogen Rules

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—The Consumer Product Safety Commission yesterday issued a strongly worded statement outlining standards and criteria that the commission will use to remove or reduce cancer-causing agents from consumer products.

The four-point policy on carcinogens sets forth these principles for future action:

• The CPSC has both statutory jurisdiction and a public responsibility to regulate carcinogens found in consumer products that are available for human intake.

• The agency shall not permit known carcinogens to be intentionally added to consumer products if they can be absorbed, inhaled or ingested into the human system.

• If carcinogens are capable of getting into the human system, the CPSC will require that their use be

phased out in favor of reasonable substitutes where they exist.

• If no reasonable substitute is available, and there is evidence that elimination of the carcinogenic substance would result in unacceptable economic and social costs, the CPSC will require reduction to the lowest attainable level of risk until substitutes are identified.

Major Step

The exact wording of the policy is to be smoothed out by the staff and approved by the commission later this month. But the action is a major step for the commission.

Italy Avalanche Kills 2

UDINE, Italy, April 14 (Reuters)—Two frontier guards were killed and two injured yesterday in an avalanche near the Austrian-Italian frontier post at Pramollo, police said.

whose anti-cancer policy has been in limbo for years.

Commissioners David Pittle and Barbara Hackman Franklin have both backed a strong cancer policy on the part of the CPSC, and some of the policy statement was taken from their proposals. The adopted outline reads much like an earlier memo to the commission staff from Mr. Pittle.

"This is a firm commitment to reduce the threat of carcinogens," he said yesterday. "It settles the question of how the commission will treat this issue. I don't think you could get a stronger statement."

The policy calls on the agency to take action on any substances confirmed to be carcinogenic by the National Cancer Institute or other laboratories.

In February the NCI completed tests on 253 chemicals for carcinogen content. Reports on the chemicals are being forwarded to the commission.

After receiving each report the commission will determine whether the substance is contained in any consumer products under the commission's jurisdiction and will collect all available data on the substance.

Weicker Quits S. Korea Probe

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Sen. Lowell Weicker resigned today from the Senate's investigation of the South Korean influence-buying scandal, accusing leaders of the probe of "a maze of parliamentary evasiveness."

In a letter, the Connecticut Republican accused Senate Ethics Committee Chairman Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., of making impossible "a complete, uncompromising investigation."

Sen. Weicker accused Sen. Stevenson and Vice-Chairman Harrison Schmitt, R-N.M., of initially rebuffing his attempts to start the investigation and more recently shutting aside his request for testimony by Henry Kissinger and other former Nixon administration officials.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.,

Americans Abroad Urged to Write to Protest Tax

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—If you really care about what's going to happen in terms of tax legislation in the United States, get those cards and letters coming to your congressmen and senators.

This was the urgent plea to Americans abroad from a group of women who were here this week to explain to members of Congress the hardships and expenses of living overseas and the need for complete revision of the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act.

And they have to be personal letters, added Patricia Dodge, a member of the group. "You have to sit down with pen or pencil. Don't sit at your typewriter and write that 'canned' letter where everyone in the office signs it." She explained that congressional aides had told her that the "canned" letters were put in "a certain kind of pile" and are read by no one, while personal letters are often read by the congressman or senator and sometimes entered into the Congressional Record.

"We've got only a few weeks to go and we've got to get on the stick," she declared. "We've got to start doing something. We've got to start writing and if we don't do it we're going to make a terrible mistake."

Three-Day Visit

These sentiments were echoed by nearly all the members of the group, who had come from all over the world to present their case to Congress. The effort had been arranged by the Tax Fairness Committee, a lobbying arm of the con-

struction industry. The air fare for the 13 women, all wives of engineers or construction men, was paid by their husbands' companies. However, under U.S. tax laws, these fares will be counted as income and the women and their husbands will have to pay U.S. income taxes on them next year.

"The women spent three days on Capitol Hill seeing numerous congressmen, senators and their aides. Generally their reception was good. As Virginia Wipff put it, "For the most part they were sympathetic...most were eager for facts and figures."

Mrs. Wipff, who has been abroad with her husband on various construction jobs for the better part of 27 years, added, "We never have had an opportunity to stand up for what we believe in. This is my first opportunity."

But at least one congressional office, that of Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., was neither friendly nor sympathetic. There, Howard Shuman, the senator's administrative aide, did battle with the group for more than an hour. He angered the women with statements such as, "No one pays my rent and Uncle Sam and other taxpayers shouldn't pay yours."

Afterwards the women said that Mr. Shuman did not really listen to them and was primarily interested in presenting his own point of view on the issue, which they saw as unrealistic.

In December, Sen. Proxmire angered Americans overseas by blocking a Treasury Department request that the provisions of the Tax Reform Act be delayed until the 1978 tax year and then awarding the department his "Golden Fleece Award" for its efforts on the issue.

However, the women said that the Shuman episode was the exception and that in general everyone they spoke to was polite and helpful.

Assembly Kills Nuclear Plant In California

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 14 (UPI)—The \$3-billion Sundeast nuclear power proposal, which became the rallying cry for a major political struggle over the future of energy development in California, was killed yesterday by a state Assembly committee, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The bill permitting construction of the plant was rejected by the Assembly Resources, Land Use and Energy Committee despite pleas for approval from organized labor, private and municipal utilities, and others.

"We have come to a fork in the road and confront divergent views on the energy future of Southern California," the bill's author, Sen. Newton Russell, a Republican, said in urging passage of the measure.

But the heavily Democratic committee took the fork that leads to increased emphasis on development of geothermal energy sources as well as a new dependence on coal and greater reliance on imported oil for generating electricity. The Assembly's Democratic leadership embarked on an alternative program to speed construction of a 1,000 megawatt coal-fired plant in the southeast desert of California.

Harrod's Robbery Turns Into Murder

LONDON, April 14 (UPI)—Police investigating a \$152,000 holdup in Harrod's department store by gun-toting bandits who sent customers scattering in panic said today the case had taken on another dimension — murder.

Scotland Yard disclosed a body was found in the gang's getaway taxi and said the dead man had been killed by a shotgun blast to the chest. The dead man was thought to have been a member of the gang that robbed the store Thursday.

Hungary Crash Kills 16

BUDAPEST, April 14 (UPI)—At least 16 persons were killed and five seriously injured when a train crashed through a barrier and into a jammed waiting room, the MTI news agency reported today.

Conrail System Attacked in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Conrail, the new Northeast-Midwest rail system, is doing an "absolutely lousy" job of operating passenger trains from New York to Chicago and Kansas City, Amtrak President Paul Reister said today. "I think it's hopeless," he added. "I've had it."

A Conrail spokesman responded that "less than acceptable" passenger train delays were caused mainly by track work that will improve Conrail's main lines and by problems with Amtrak equipment.

Conrail was formed two years ago from the Penn Central and five other bankrupt railroads and is being rehabilitated with federal loans. Mr. Reister's attack in effect pits a federally aided passenger rail service against a federally aided freight railroad. Amtrak has contracts with freight railroads such as Conrail to operate its passenger trains. Conrail also operates commuter trains for various local and state authorities.

3-Month Strike Ends At Aerospace Firm

LONG BEACH, Calif., April 14 (UPI)—A three-month strike by more than 9,000 aerospace workers at McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Corp. facilities in California, Oklahoma and Arkansas ended yesterday with the ratification of a three-year contract by the employees.

The new contract boosts wages by 9 per cent with a 17 per cent cost-of-living hike and a 6-cent-per-hour increase for April. Workers will return to their jobs Monday.

California Laboratory Swamped With Marijuana Test Requests

PALO ALTO, Calif., April 14 (UPI)—About a tablespoon of marijuana was wrapped neatly in foil and tucked in an envelope addressed to "Farm Chem, Palo Alto, Calif." The envelope also contained a \$5 bill and a letter:

"Dear fellow space traveler: This pot is excellent, but we think it has been sprayed...If it checks out okay, it is yours to smoke."

Ever since the disclosure last month that a deadly weed killer called paraquat had been sprayed on Mexican-grown marijuana being sold in the United States, thousands of pot smokers have flooded Farm Chem, a little laboratory in East Palo Alto, with samples for testing.

The testing, which was started in 1972 to test illicit street drugs and publicize its findings. It is now so swamped with private requests that its responses are taking as long as six weeks.

"We're just overwhelmed," executive director John Kotecki said. "We've gone from 4 fulltime people to 25 in the last two weeks and from 2 telephone lines to 8. We've opened a separate office just to handle the phone calls."

Although marijuana possession remains a crime in most states, including California, a spokesman for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration said that there would be no attempt to prosecute persons who mail samples to Farm Chem.

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DeConcini Is Optimistic

Senate Studies New Plan To Save Panama Treaties

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—A compromise that could save the Panama Canal treaties emerged in the Senate yesterday although there was no guarantee that Panama would accept it.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., the key to resolving the impasse, said yesterday, "I'm optimistic and I'm not trying to sink any treaty." Sen. DeConcini also said that he could accept a new understanding added to the second canal treaty reiterating "our longstanding policy of nonintervention in foreign countries' internal affairs."

This is the compromise that Senate Democratic leaders were trying to reduce to legislative language yesterday.

A statement of this kind is now considered necessary to reassure the Panamanians, who were angered by a reservation, sponsored by Sen. DeConcini, that was added to the first canal treaty last month by the Senate on a 68-10-2 vote.

Unilateral Action

The reservation asserted a U.S. right to take unilateral military action in Panama to keep the canal open if it is closed for any reason, including labor unrest in Panama.

Panama has sent strong signals that it cannot accept that reservation unless it is mitigated by additional treaty language in which the United States reasserts that it has no intention of intervening in Panama's internal affairs.

Sen. DeConcini and apparently other senators are not prepared to change the basic idea that the United States should retain the option to act unilaterally to keep the canal open.

Sen. DeConcini met yesterday with Senate leaders who are pressing the case for the treaties, including the majority leader, Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va. They proposed language for a new understanding, but Sen. DeConcini found it unacceptable.

General Statement

The important thing, he said, was that a new understanding not appear to qualify his original reservation. It should only be a general statement of respect for the principle of nonintervention, he said.

Several sources said that Sen. Byrd, who Wednesday appeared to be losing heart for the final effort to get the second treaty approved in a form that Panama could accept, yesterday seemed to be "back on the team," as a source said.

Sen. Byrd and other Senate leaders were scheduled to meet yesterday with Vice-President Mondale and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher to discuss their latest efforts.

One of their proposals is to restate language from the first treaty in a new understanding to the second, saying that the United States will not intervene in Panama's affairs, then fill the last days of debate with speeches emphasizing this point.

Sen. DeConcini said that he would be willing to make a speech on this theme.

The final vote is scheduled for Tuesday.

4 Liberals Wavering

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Four liberal Democrats are threatening to withdraw their support for the second Panama Canal treaty unless the Senate declares that the United States has no intention of intervening in Panama's internal affairs.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.,

previously a strong treaty supporter, said yesterday that he would vote "no" on the second pact unless a way is found to negate the DeConcini reservation's effect. "I think the Senate has insulted the independence of the people of Panama," he said.

Three other senators, Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio, Floyd Haskell of Colorado and Daniel Moynihan of New York, indicated that they have doubts about supporting the second treaty without a congressional statement that the United States does not plan to intervene in Panama once it takes over the waterway.

Sen. Metzenbaum said he believes Senate approval of the treaties with the DeConcini reservation could lead to Panama's rejection of the agreements "and set back our relations with Latin America immeasurably."

Carter Nominates Envoy

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Carter announced yesterday that he will nominate William Edmondson, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, as ambassador to South Africa.



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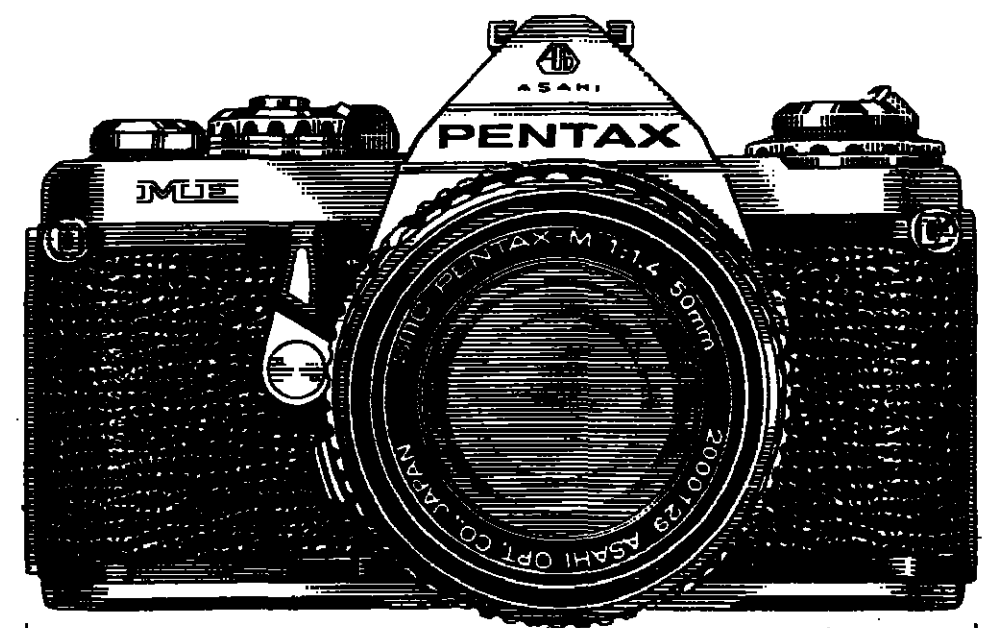
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Vance's Modest Hopes

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is in the midst of another of the Carter administration's wanderings with it, it is reported, only modest hopes for diplomatic results. Since Mr. Vance will tackle the problem of reconciling assorted Rhodesians (and their neighbors) as well as that of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, this is a very sensible approach. Both issues are tangled and thorny.

The apparent essential in Africa is to bring together the black guerrillas, with their supporters in the nearby Front Line states, and the black moderates within Rhodesia as well as the whites with whom they are cooperating. This would be difficult enough, but there is also the matter of the roles to be played by Britain, which once included, and still claims, Rhodesia in the Commonwealth, and the United States, which is not only seeking an adjustment of the expiring colonialism of Africa but competing, in that effort, with the Soviet Union.

The latter, of course, has a different concept of bringing Africa into freedom from the old imperialism. It wants Marxist states, and it is using arms and Cuban manpower to achieve that goal. That this has a marked resemblance to the way in which the old imperialists brought Africa under their control is obvious enough. But since Moscow (and Havana) call it liberation, and many Africans believe them, the alignment of new nations in the Dark Continent is a very complicated proceeding—at least from the U.S. point of view.

This is a subject that Mr. Vance will

doubtless take with him to Moscow, and it will certainly affect the mood if not the hard facts of discussions over a new arms limitation agreement. On the latter, the Soviet spokesmen seem curiously optimistic, despite their contention that cold war protagonists in the United States have raised difficulties. And the optimism is not only curious because of the continuing hassle over the neutron bomb and events in Africa. The case of Arkady Shevchenko also troubles the Soviet-U.S. atmosphere.

The matter of the under secretary-general of the United Nations, the highest office held by a Soviet appointee in the world organization, is still a very perplexing one. But what has made it a potential obstacle for Mr. Vance is the panicky simplification that Moscow placed on it, attacking the United States for allegedly detaining Mr. Shevchenko in temper and phrases that evoke memories of the early 1950s.

Now, if "linkage"—the concatenation of diverse national policies from the Horn of Africa to the Belgrade arguments over human rights—were to determine the success or failure of Mr. Vance's mission to Moscow, the prospects would be less than modest. But some links are weaker than others, and perhaps one, perhaps SALT, may be the one that breaks. If so, it could lead to progress in other areas as well as providing an agreement that is good in itself. That, at least, is what Mr. Vance—and many, many more—are certainly hoping now.

National Security Surveillance

No one ever thought it would be easy to draft a good foreign intelligence wiretapping and eavesdropping bill. The conflict seemed almost beyond resolution. On the one side stood the need of the government to obtain secretly the information about the activities inside this country of foreign governments and their agents. On the other was the necessity to protect against unnecessary intrusions on the privacy of Americans. But after more than three years of study and negotiations, committees in both houses of Congress are now close to producing legislation that strikes a fair and workable balance between those interests.

It became clear some time ago that Congress would have to act in this field. Wiretaps, mail covers and burglaries have been undertaken against U.S. officials, private citizens and organizations in the name of national security. Some of those may have had—by some stretch of the imagination—something to do with legitimate foreign intelligence or counterintelligence. But most were designed to obtain, for someone in the government, information of a purely political or personal nature. Almost all of those activities violated the spirit—and, in our view, the letter as well—of the Fourth Amendment's bar against unreasonable searches.

But the executive branch insisted there was a constitutional difference between searches for intelligence data and those for evidence of crime. And the White House, under Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford as well as earlier occupants, argued that every president had an inherent right to order whatever kind of surveillance he thought necessary to protect the national security. Those were the justifications for wiretaps and electronic bugs aimed at officials who might have leaked news stories, reporters who might have received those leaks, civil rights leaders who were planning demonstrations and politicians whose political activities were of interest.

Under the legislation that has been approved by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and by a subcommittee of its counterpart in the House, those activities

would be illegal unless authorized by a federal judge or—in case of an extreme emergency—approved by a judge within 24 hours after surveillance started. Although the Carter administration is still arguing in a current espionage case that presidents have an inherent power to act on their own, it has withdrawn the Nixon-Ford insistence that Congress specifically recognize that power.

That withdrawal was the first step toward a good foreign intelligence bill. The second was the acceptance by the major intelligence agencies of the principle that in most cases judges should use a regular Fourth Amendment standard in deciding whether to grant requests for wiretapping and eavesdropping warrants. That means that if the government wants to tap the phone of a U.S. citizen in a national security case, it will have to convince the judge a crime has been or is about to be committed—the same showing it would have to make in any other criminal case. There are many exceptions in both bills. Surveillance of employees of foreign governments is one, for example. But almost all of them seem to be aimed at situations in which only legitimate foreign intelligence information is being sought. In those cases, the judges can issue warrants on far less information than would be required under regular Fourth Amendment standards.

There are still big differences between the bill that is ready for the Senate floor and the one that was passed by the House subcommittee. On most points of contention, the House version seems preferable. Among other things, it brings more cases under the tighter, criminal standard, and it requires greater efforts by the government to minimize the interception of innocent conversations. But both bills are a large stride toward getting the kind of legislation on the books that is essential to ensure that the intelligence agencies do not get out of hand again. They bode well for the other legislation that is still needed—new charters for the intelligence agencies and protections against unnecessary surveillance for U.S. citizens abroad.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Economy: Storm Warnings

The storm clouds gathering over the U.S. economy will not have been dispelled by President Carter's recent statement. The main U.S. concern is inflation, which has shown signs of reviving in the past few months. President Carter's anti-inflation policy remains a thing of shreds and patches, a mixture of jaw-boning and cajoling. European concern, on the other hand, focuses directly on the U.S. trade gap, the immediate cause of the dollar's precipitate and unnerving decline. The gap shows no sign of closing. From Europe's point of view, it is essential that the United States should do something as soon as possible to curb its energy

imports, which are partly though by no means entirely the cause of the deficit. It is therefore deeply disappointing that the President is still playing chicken with Congress, trying to coax or bludgeon an acceptable energy bill. While he hesitates the slender world economic recovery is in jeopardy. For while the deficit remains uncured, the dollar—the foundation of the world's monetary system—will remain unstable and weak. Carter is not a man with a profound grasp of economics, and he has already shown how quickly he can change his mind. It is now essential that Mr. Carter should no longer wait for Congress.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 15, 1903

LONDON—It is reported on good authority that when the report of the Cancer Commission appears it will be found to recommend the "electric high-frequency treatment." However, inquiries show that although very careful and protracted experiments are being made in London with high-frequency currents of electricity on patients suffering from varying forms of cancer, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to permit a statement defining the effects of the treatment.

Fifty Years Ago

April 15, 1928

PARIS—Jules Verne, the prophetic story-teller, in a paper read before the Académie at Amiens in 1890, described the New York Herald of the year 2890. In this paper Verne describes the telephone and television as the basis of future journalism. The news, he said, will not be printed but heard and seen. This would cost but a few cents and subscribers would number millions. The "Earth" Herald would be located in 16,823 Avenue of Universal City, capital of the United States of the Two Americas.



'Ingrates! You Let Them Vote and the Next Thing, They Want Their Ballots Counted.'

Is Anybody in Charge?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—On the night before Secretary of State Vance started his long journey to southern Africa and the Soviet Union, he dined privately with Senators Ribicoff of Connecticut, Kennedy of Massachusetts and Church of Idaho. They talked about what the Congress might do about Panama, the Middle East and nuclear arms control while he was away.

Vance didn't know what might happen in his absence, and the senators couldn't tell him. For the Congress is playing an increasingly important and unpredictable role in the conduct of foreign and defense policy and nobody is in charge.

Almost any determined minority in the House or Senate can now block Carter's energy policy, trade policy, foreign aid policy, or military arms control policy. So how could Vance be sure what to negotiate—for example with the Russians or the Rhodesians or the South Africans—when he was not even sure of support from his own Congress?

Also on the day Vance left, the administration's Panama treaties—and indirectly its relations with the rest of Latin America—were in jeopardy because a freshman senator from Arizona, Dennis DeConcini, had introduced an amendment that would authorize the United States to intervene with force anytime in the next century if the canal were closed for any reason. The Senate approved, but Panama was outraged.

Cyprus Issue

Likewise, the administration's policy of restoring arms shipments to Turkey—and some kind of coherence into its eastern Mediterranean policy—has been blocked primarily because of the opposition of Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, the Democratic whip in the House, who has strong emotional ties to Greece, and bitterly resents Turkey's use of U.S. weapons to overwhelm the Greeks on the island of Cyprus.

This has been a problem since the beginning of the Republic but is now developing into a fundamental institutional and even philosophical crisis. The Founding Fathers felt that the sharp division of equal powers between the executive and legislative branches of the government was the foundation stone of the U.S. political system. And the excessive and corrupting use of presidential power in Vietnam and Watergate has contributed to this view and started the Congress into demanding closer supervision and even control over the president and his policies overseas.

But the question now is whether the understandable reaction to the excesses of Vietnam and Watergate has gone too far, and is beginning to cut down the privacy, flexibility, clarity and authority essential to the effective conduct of the nation's foreign policy.

For example, Washington is now getting into serious trouble with the West Germans over economic policy and nuclear reactor policy; with the Israelis and the Arab states over Middle East policy; with Japan over trade policy; and with the Russians over the control of military arms—all on all of which powerful lobbies in the Congress are now exercising extraordinary influence.

The general complaint of our allies and even our adversaries is that nobody can be sure of Carter's policies or of congressional support

even when the President makes up his mind. Feeling that all these problems are beyond the control of the President and the executive branch, foreign governments are increasingly working through the political lobbies, the big law firms in Washington and the special-interest groups that have their powerful supporters on Capitol Hill.

There is a related problem. All this juggling and hauling between the White House and the Congress and between Washington and other capitals not only makes news but tends to dominate the news and creates an atmosphere of confusion, indecision, and incoherence.

The American newspaper editors have been here all week, and their main questions seemed to be what was the matter with Carter's "leadership," rather than whether any president could make the system work under present conditions.

This theme of presidential fecklessness in the U.S. press was immediately picked up by the newspapers and television reporters in the free nations and by the propaganda apparatus in Moscow and the other Communist capitals. So that doubts about Carter's intentions and leadership have now become the topic of worldwide speculation in the middle of critical decisions over arms control, peace in the Middle East and Africa, and the future of economic and financial policy in the major industrial nations.

There is no lack of discussion of these problems in Washington. The President is conscious of the divisions within the Congress, of the decline in party loyalty, and of the reduced authority of party leaders and committee chairmen in the House and Senate.

The leaders of Congress are likewise aware of their own divisions and shortcomings and of their increasing inability to determine fundamental policies like energy, taxes or Panama on which they cannot agree. And of course the press is always conscious of everybody's faults, sometimes even including its own.

The play of force between Congress and the President; the rising influence of special-interest lobbies; the constant emphasis on the negative and on the trivial rather than on the essential elements in the news—all this has to be taken into account when we talk about "leadership" and progress or failure in politics here today. This is not something Mr. Carter or anybody else on the political stage can correct by some intellectual coherence or personal magnetism. It is a built-in problem of the structure of politics itself.

George F. Kennan wrote in his latest book, "The Cloud of Danger," that "it is advisable for societies, as for individuals, to take realistic account of weaknesses they cannot overcome and handicaps they cannot overcome. If there is going to be a heightened role of Congress in the foreign affairs process, with all that means in the way of the loss of privacy and flexibility and the enhanced influence of lobbies and other organized minorities on policy formulation, then the implications of this state of affairs for America's performance as a participant in world politics should be recognized and the attendant lessons taken into account."

Whoever insists on playing card games with all his cards face up on the table should avoid the fancier and more expensive game of poker. Whoever cannot help but signal to the outside world precisely how he

is going to behave over long periods in advance, and binds himself to behave just that way and no other, should not entertain illusions as to the amount of day-by-day influence he is going to be able to exert on other governments; for the latter will long since have perceived, and made allowance for, the narrow limits of his freedom of action.

North Sea Oil—Not a Balm

By Edmund Stillman

LONDON—The euphoria that characterized British opinion in the last year has proved to be short-lived. After the optimism engendered by the first substantial North Sea oil receipts has come the dawning realization that North Sea oil can at best mean a five- or six-year respite during which Britain could, in theory, tackle its fundamental economic problems. These problems are as daunting as ever.

In conservative circles it is fashionable to blame the work force for Britain's plight; in left-wing circles it is fashionable to blame the bosses. Both are right. The depressing truth is that Britain's economic performance has registered a sad uniformity under 10 postwar governments. Conservative and Labor Britain today is like a faded aristocrat in a Faulkner novel: genteel, charming, feeble, lazy, unable to pay the mortgage on the ancestral mansion.

Real Issues

The real issues would seem to be low investment and low productivity for the last century and more, coupled with unsound management, contentious labor relations and a social context that not only penalizes enterprise by taxing it out of existence but discourages talent from entering into the productive process. Economic sectors directly responsible for the creation of national wealth, rather than its administration or consumption, get second-rate people. An Oxford don or a head of a civil service department makes far more money than a production engineer.

Indeed, until a few years ago an engineer received no university degree—a "certificate" was good enough. We need to remember that Britain is the world's oldest "modern" economy. The United States, West Germany, Japan and France have gone on to improve the model.

Britain's plight is nothing new. The terms of trade turned against Britain in the heyday of the Victorian empire, but receipts from investments of five continents hid the bitter truth. Two world wars ended that and Britain had to sell the family inheritance.

Intellectual

But in everything having to do with the intellectual life Britain remains in the very first rank of nations. In no sense is British technology inferior to any. Postwar Britain's cultural life is probably more vigorous than that of the 1920s and 1930s—which certainly cannot be said for France or West Germany (at least for Germany before Hitler). Assuming something like a fixed sum of mental energy in any society, apparently Britain expends its intellectual talents on scholarship or the arts, whereas in West Germany and France, to the impoverishment of the culture,

Must the Revolution Take Place Indoors?

By Norman Birnbaum

AMHERST, Mass.—On account of bad weather, the revolution originally scheduled for today will now take place indoors—so runs a traditional German adage. The climate for revolution in Western Europe is indeed poor. Are the chances of gradual transformation much better?

Communists, Socialists and Social Democrats have sometimes taken office. They've never had the power to move toward a profoundly different society. If ever a nation seemed ready for new politics, it was France in 1978. The myths of 1793, 1848 and 1871 reinforced the memories of 1936 and 1968. Militant workers, critical intellectuals, pensive managers and discontented citizens said they wanted change. Instead, the electorate returned a government unlikely to redeem its half-hearted promises of reform.

Small Majority

True, the majority was very, very small. Did the Communists frighten voters who might otherwise have been more daring? The experience of the rest of Western Europe suggests that the right does rather well even without the Communist specter. Paragons of respectability, the West German Social Democrats have only 42 per cent of the vote. The British Labor party's share of its electorate has declined steadily, to less than 40 per cent. After a generation, the Swedish Social Democrats lost their majority in 1976.

The Italian case is the exception that proves the rule. The Italian Communists for decades emphasized what united them with other Italians, not what divided them. Their vote increased after they sought a compromise with the Christian Democrats.

A substantial segment of the European electorate, whatever its discontents, prefers to avoid experiments with an alternative form of society. The parties of the European left can enter government only with allies who make electoral capital precisely by opposing the advances their partners seek. The larger the party of the left, the more it resembles a coalition. That is now as true of the Italian Communists as of British Labor. Anyhow, reformist coalitions—whether within or between parties—seem unable to crash the 50 per cent barrier. There is a political sonic wall, through which no winged bell can fly. Enrico Berlinguer and Helmut Schmidt are hardly soul mates. Each, however, has warned his party that electoral victories depend upon marginal voters, whose disfa-

vor can turn governments out almost as quickly as they come in.

Once in office, the left faces articulate and powerful groups with lots to lose. The parties urging more innovation have to settle for much less. The coalitions they enter are usually fragile. Their conservative elements are quick to discover that they have had enough. The German Free Democrats blunted the central Social Democratic reform, worker participation in management. Robert Fabre, president of the French Left Radicals, could hardly avoid the final returns to abandon his allies. In Italy, meanwhile, the Communists outbid the bankers in demanding austerity of the workers.

Can nothing, then, ever alter? Obituaries for European socialism are premature. Its vision of an alternative society is certainly far from clear. The French Union of the Left allied workers with material demands, intellectuals with spiritual ones, technocrats who sought more effective planning, and visionaries who promised to oust the technocrats. The Communists had an old view of a new society. The Socialists began to talk the language of limits, and promptly shrank from specifying them. The voters preferred familiar conflicts.

The industrial democracies contain large enclaves of deprivation and injustice that will not simply disappear. The young, economically and morally, are restless. Millions of citizens want more democracy, better public services, another quality of life. Millions of others are not closed to these ideas but unconvinced that a new society is needed. Coalitions based on specific demands are unlikely to generate major changes. The immediate interests of too many groups are, in the short run, in conflict. When the socialist parties find a 20th century version of a new vision of the common life, they will unite these scattered forces.

By then, it may be the 21st century. Left and right, in Western Europe, are not in stalemate but at checkmate. The left sets terms of political discourse we would find astonishing. The European right does not defend capitalism. It presents itself as the party of orderly reform. The revolution has moved indoors. The largest surprise of all may await us. Suppose, in the end, it takes place there?

Norman Birnbaum is chairman of the department of anthropology-sociology at Amherst College and has just edited "Beyond the Crisis," a collection of essays by social thinkers. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

postwar talent has gone away from the pure life of the mind to the economic process itself.

Thus, Britain's economic outlook will continue to savor for a very long time. Rectifying Britain's economy is not merely a question of eradicating faults but of eradicating genuine British virtues as well. This is a matter on which nothing approaching a national consensus exists.

Faced with this dilemma, the repeated temptation has been to seek refuge in myths. Until very recently there was the notion (despite hard evidence) that Britain was keeping pace with its competitors. Later, when the realization dawned that Britain did indeed rank very low in the growth league, people adopted the doctrine that "small is beautiful." There was hope that Britain could somehow opt out of the neurotic hurly-burly of modern life.

Myths

More recently, there have been other mutually contradictory myths. First, since the oil crisis there has been the scarcely disguised hope expressed in British economic circles that world recession had knocked previously prodigious growth economies from their perch. Lower growth Britain, it was hoped, would find itself scarcely distinguishable from competitors. Simultaneously there was the hope that Britain would grow faster as a result of North Sea oil.

The truth about North Sea oil, even on the most optimistic estimates of about £8 billion (\$15 billion) annual income in the early 1980s, is that such a sum could only relieve pressure on the balance of trade for a few years, given Britain's extravagant propensity to import. The present trade position is unsatisfactory, despite oil exports. Moreover, despite stagnant industrial production (only some 25 per cent above 1970), imports remain very high.

Over 50 per cent of the automo-

biles are imports. Low-wage Britain imports typewriters from high-wage West Germany; low-wage Britain makes no typewriters at all.

Thus, the expected and hoped-for economic upturn later this year could only lead to the rapid deterioration of the trade balance and a plunge of the pound, resulting in new inflation.

Two Stages

In this context, the proposals of the trendy new Cambridge economic school cannot be dismissed. They argue for protectionism to salvage what the group's brilliant and unorthodox patron, Lord Kaldor, brutally terms "senescent British industry." According to this thesis, there are two stages in an economy's life when such measures are indispensable—when industry is young and thus incapable of meeting international competition, and when it is old. Such ideas have so far found a hearing only in the Labor party's radical wing. They run counter to the virtually canonical worldwide doctrine of free trade. But by the early 1980s, the final blessing of hope may lead Britain, out of simple necessity, to strike out on a protectionist course.

Edmund Stillman is founder and director of Hudson Research Europe Ltd. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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London Theater

A Chart of Postwar Disillusionment

By John Walker

LONDON, April 14 (IHT)—David Hare's new play, "Plenty," at the National's Lyttelton Theatre is a bitter study of resentment and disillusion with postwar Britain that makes sense only with its last sunlit scene.

It begins at night, with a young English girl, working for the SOE in occupied France, waiting in a field for a parachute drop. The scenes that follow, spanning 20 years, have the claustrophobic quality of a descent through the circles of hell, one dark, repressive interior following another.

These shabby settings and elegant drawing rooms in which diplomats practice their impeccable hypocrisy mirror the inner confusion of Susan, the play's central character, as she withdraws further into herself, away from the mean spirit of the times, to remember those wartime moments when there was bravery and idealism.

But what she, and by implication British society, has lost is only fully revealed in the final scene, set in France at the end of the war.

And it is a glimpse of paradise, a brave new world of sunlight and green thoughts, of beauty and happiness. This young girl's vision of a future in which the English will not hide their true feelings is made es-

pecially moving by the acting of Kate Nelligan.

End of Her Tether
A moment before, in the penultimate scene, we had seen her as a woman in her middle 30s and at the end of her tether, alone in a grubby hotel room, having abandoned her husband and all her possessions.

Then, as the walls of the room lift away to reveal the sunlit fields of France just after dawn, she floats onto the stage as an 18-year-old girl, full of a dewy enthusiasm and a belief in a new order abroad in the world.

Hare's play charts her growing disillusion with the postwar world and her gradual mental breakdown. She finds herself inhabiting a shifty society, full of substitutes for the real thing—even the eggs are powdered.

Her intelligence and spirit is put to base uses—writing advertising copy to sell inferior shoes. Not even the spirit of the times, to remember those wartime moments when there was bravery and idealism.

While Susan holds center-stage, in Miss Nelligan's fine performance, at the same time Hare's play allows for ambivalent feelings toward her.

As in Arnold Wesker's "Chicken Soup With Barley" at the Shaw Theatre, with which this play has certain affinities, the heroine's uncompromising attitude destroys those nearest to her.

Ability for Failure Susan's great-

est talent appears to be for unsuitable liaisons with men. One drops dead on her at an awkward moment; a stranger she chooses to father her child proves infertile and a nuisance; and her husband is precisely the type of man she most hates, a weak-willed, rich diplomat with a great ability for failure and compromise.

But the play, like Wesker's, is not always successful in relating the disintegration of a character's inner life to a wider social unease. It is, however, clever, ferociously witty and deftly staged, by Hare himself, in a succession of short cinematic scenes.

Stephen Moore, as Susan's long-suffering husband, gives another of his excellent portrayals of good-natured ineptitude and there is some fine support from Basil Henson as a smooth diplomat and David Schofield as the petty crook who tries to impregnate her.

At London's newest art complex, the Riverside Studios in Hammersmith, there is the remarkable Japanese troupe Tenjosiaki in Shuji Terayama's "Directions to Servants," inspired by Jonathan Swift's satirical squib.

The play resembles a hallucinatory dream such as Artaud might have had, a succession of startling and bizarre happenings by a superbly disciplined group of actors.

From the opening, in which a naked man is dressed in a wig and moustached by a clanking machine, the stage is filled by elaborate tableaux or convulsive movements on the general theme of a society in which there are servants but no masters.

Terayama claims, in a program note, that it is his intention to show that "the tragedy is not the absence of the master, but the servants' need for a master."

The effect, though, is more totalitarian than that. When the theatre is plunged into darkness and percussive music blares and actors scream and thump, the experience is reminiscent of the brow-beating of the Living Theatre.

The work is in Japanese, but a translation does little to clarify the action, since the dialogue consists of surrealistic whimsy.

Those with time to spare should enjoy Shared Experience at the Theatre Upstairs in their formidable undertaking of telling Charles Dickens's "Bleak House" in a sequence of four plays.



SHOEING OFF—Artist Eric Appel displays his contribution to the Great American Foot Exhibit, which opens this weekend at the Museum of Contemporary Crafts in New York.

Jewelry Thieves Are Turning To International Art, Antiques

By Louise Cook

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Today's art thieves in the United States range from international criminals to small-time burglars, say experts who warn that the problem is getting worse.

A Picasso watercolor stolen Wednesday from a Rochester, N.Y., museum was valued at \$150,000. There are no comprehensive statistics on the worth of art stolen every year, but the total is rising. Alan Baer, executive director of the International Association of Art Security, said it is in excess of \$25 million. Other experts have put the value near \$1 billion.

Those interviewed agreed there is no such thing as a typical art thief.

"Some thieves are knowledgeable," said a spokesman for the Art Dealers' Association of America, who asked not to be identified, "but many art crimes are committed by people who do not

know."

As the art market has grown, the thief himself has matured, said New York City Police Detective Robert Volpe. Volpe said burglars who used to steal jewelry now are turning to art and antiques.

He said there is cooperation among the criminal element involved in art theft. This international network, he said, often operates along the lines used by organized crime for narcotics. "There's a relationship between the two networks," Volpe said, although he added that they did not necessarily involve the same people.

Baer noted that, like narcotics, art is international in value. An American organized crime figure who owes \$500,000 to someone in Europe, perhaps in payment for narcotics, may find it easier to pay with stolen paintings than with money, he said.

The Art Market

A Conservative Trend Grows Quickly

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, April 14 (IHT)—The conservative trend that first made itself felt in transactions on paintings (IHT March 4-5) is spreading fast. It is now affecting such unexpected areas as Greek, Roman and West Asiatic antiquities.

This season's first important sale, held Monday at Sotheby's, was characterized by a return to art forms traditionally admired by Westerners. The overwhelming preference was given to European over the more typically Eastern antiquities.

A substantial group of marble carvings of the Roman Empire period was laid on the block for the first time this year. They all fetched high prices, sometimes surprisingly so.

A damaged male torso—one thigh was broken just under the hip, the other slightly over the knee and both arms were, as usual, missing—rose to £3,960. For a piece of the 1st or 2d century that offers little artistic interest in its present condition, this is a lot of money.

Another torso of the same period and style, its appeal enhanced by the folds of a draped garb hanging on the back, but marred by a nastily decayed surface, was very expensive at £4,180, three times the estimate given by Sotheby's. Both prices reflect the growing demand by interior decorators for large-size carvings.

Reclining Figure

The trend was strong enough to boost some pieces which were undesirable from the standpoint of the archaeologist or simply the art lover. A typical item was a large composite carving consisting of part of the body of a reclining figure, much of it assembled in the 19th century. An antique head that did not belong to the body, as the catalogue pointed out, and matched it poorly had been clumsily fitted. It probably takes a keen appreciation of second-degree kitsch to justify the £1,980 paid for the piece—three times Sotheby's highest estimate.

After that, the prices for high-quality pieces seemed almost reasonable. An outstanding marble head of a young man with the shadow of a smile, indicating the hand of a Greek rather than a Roman sculptor, as stated in the catalogue, made £1,650—two and a half times the pre-sale estimate, which, however, was too low for such a fine piece.

Another outstanding portrait,



A Roman bronze applique

this one of a young woman, may have had the same provenance. The hairdo was universal in the 1st century in the Roman Empire but the handling of the features had a Greek feel. Indeed, both portraits and also a beautiful female torso of the same period, which was knocked down at £4,950, have that special subtlety in the modeling of body and face that often characterizes Hellenistic sculpture from the Aegean areas in what is now Turkey, particularly the Izmir and Aphrodisias areas. At £1,555, the female head was one of the better buys in the sale.

Finest of all in the group of Roman works was a circular bronze applique from which rose the head of a wolf, its snarling muzzle open, which suggests it was originally made as a fountain spout. It went up to £3,080, four times Sotheby's estimate. Again, the piece had been underestimated. It has all the qualities that will make it attractive to museums. One of the finest bronzes of its period, it is large in size (18 centimeters in diameter) and has a provenance—the Sambon collection sold in Paris early this century—that will allow public institutions, particularly American museums, to buy it without any misgivings, for it cannot be suspected of being the product of post-World War II archaeological plunder.

As the case of the piece of Greek and Roman art, it is a marked move back to the cal or, at least, the familiar, charted areas.

Syrian School

These high prices make all the more significant the total disregard in which a very fine marble head of the 3d century was held. Although based on Roman prototypes, it has that stylization of the northern Syrian school that sometimes anticipates Western Baroque art. With its eyes lifted skyward and its touch of naivete, it is far removed from the classical ideal and failed to rise above £374. The ludicrously

low price reflects the current back to the familiar brands of art.

A similar contrast could be served when it came to bronze pottery of the 1st millennium B.C. Greek art sold splendidly. A minor with a marvelous patina, an ornament other than its own handles brought £792, a large for such a small ordinary.

Minutes later, what was the most desirable antiquity on sale, a small bronze horse of early 8th century B.C., some £3,500, 50 per cent more than price one would have expected.

In contrast, bronzes of the period or earlier from the province of Luristan went down. An excellent bronze decorated with ibex sold for £120, like many other lots, well below the lowest estimate. In the pottery, from northern Iran fared much worse, selling consistently under £100 a piece, generally closer to £30 or £40. The fact that many pieces have been hoarded and published makes inference. The market is nonexistent and Iranian bronzes, many of whom were pressed longer to keep prices up.

As the case of the piece of Greek and Roman art, it is a marked move back to the cal or, at least, the familiar, charted areas.

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Some Mysteries Remain On Malevitch's Motives

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, April 14 (IHT)—For the centenary of the birth of Casimir Malevitch, Beaubourg is holding an exhibition (Centre Georges Pompidou, to May 15) of more than 230 items, including 46 paintings by the Russian artist, which have been assembled from all over Europe and from the United States and the Soviet Union. Considering the large store of unknown work still stored in his own country, what has been sent from there hardly amounts to much.

Malevitch, who died in 1935, remains something of a mystery. Not only was part of his work destroyed, but also he frequently antedated his work in the last years of his life to escape censure.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, April 14 (IHT)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"Barocco," a French film directed by Andre Techine, "is a would-be thriller that cares less about the fundamental mechanics of murder, blackmail and physical intimidation than it does about such weighty subjects as redemption and resurrection." Vincent Canby says. It stars Isabelle Adjani as the girlfriend of a boxer (Gerard Depardieu) who is hired to say he had a homosexual affair with a candidate in an election. The boxer is killed and Miss Adjani falls in love with the hood who killed him, also played by Depardieu. Canby says Techine's films "have a way of starting off very well and then slowly congealing into stiff intellectualized attitudes that have less to do with art than with its interpretation."

London Hotel Strike Reported Stalled

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—A strike at Claridge's hotel was in its fifth day today, and a union official said there was deadlock and forecast that the strike could spread to hotels throughout London.

Jerry Tilsen, an organizer of the General and Municipal Workers Union, said that his meeting with the management proved "a complete and utter waste of time. We have not moved at all."

He said no further meeting is planned and the union might call out its 12,500 members in London in support of the dispute.

Suprematism itself is rooted in speculation—pseudo-scientific and pseudo-mystical—on the fourth dimension conceived, not only as time but, in the words of Charles Howard Hinton, as a hyper-space, a world to which, according to Ouspensky, only beings endowed with a superior consciousness could accede, thus discovering true reality, which is the fourth dimension.

Hyper-space has, since then, had a happy career in science fiction, but the idiosyncratic language of an Ouspensky deserves some examination since it had such an impact on the painting of Malevitch at one point.

The problem all this raises is that of the relationship between art and transcendence. Christianity and Judaism hold God to be transcendent, distinct from and beyond the natural world which He created. This is a continuous theme of both Testaments.

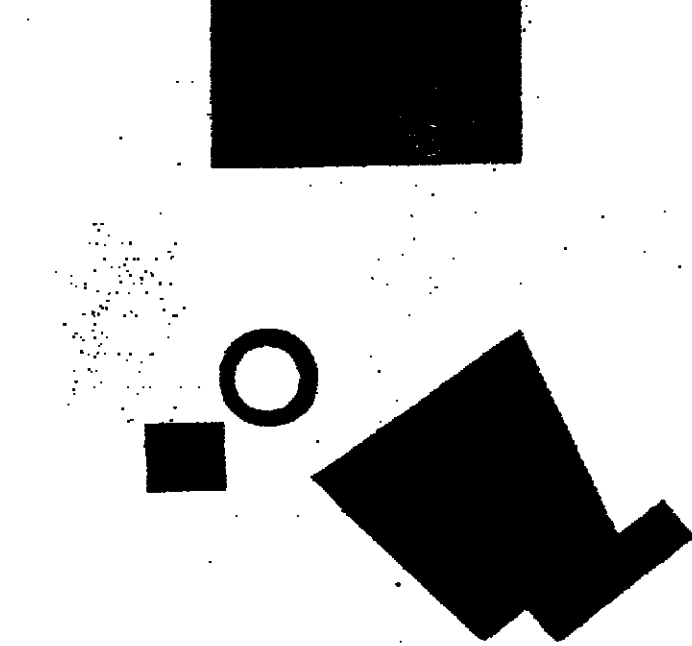
The business of art, throughout a vast period of its history, was to provide an image or idea of this, and in a sense to make it present, as representation, in this world.

In Malevitch's time, however, the throne of transcendence was empty, or, more accurately, the supernatural having been rejected as the appropriate "space" of transcendence, a search had begun for some place in which to lodge this need, so clearly expressed in art, for a domain or kingdom beyond flat, homely truths of daily life.

Art itself

One solution, which still enjoys some credit today, was that art itself was a transcendent domain, without any link to daily reality. In the 19th century this gave us art as a field of sentimental reverie, in the 20th, under the stern eye of science and the Bauhaus, art became a shifting field of formal relationships.

Malevitch had more Promethean ambitions and shared with the Russian Revolution the conviction that great mutations were to come and that the adventure of mind spurred on by the revolution was about to lead us all through a new threshold. The vague and vaguely scientific formulations of Ouspensky's doctrine were to Malevitch's soaring intuition what the telephone wire is



A Malevitch suprematist painting, dated 1915.

to a bird in flight, and he perched there for a moment.

His suprematist paintings, however, come at one precisely like icons in which, say, the Mother of God is a black rectangle and the Christ child a blue triangle. It would be quite erroneous to read such an allusion into a work of this sort, but the density and intensity are equal and Malevitch found, for a while at least, a pseudo-mathematical mysticism to give a formulation to his authentic aspiration for a transcendence which, he felt,

Italians to Honor King With Stamp

ROME, April 14 (AP)—Italy next month will issue a post stamp in honor of a Savoy king for the first time since it became a republic in a national plebiscite and exiled Umberto, its last king, in 1946.

Post Minister Nino Gullotti made the announcement today, saying that the stamp will mark 100 years from the death of King Victor Emmanuel, the monarch who united Italy last century. The stamp will be issued on May 10.

Another stamp will mark the death of Pius IX, the pope who excommunicated King Victor Emmanuel for having expropriated church properties. Pius IX was the last pope who ruled over Rome which was conquered by Italian troops in 1870.

was the proper region for the higher reaches of art.

But his own utopian perspectives, in the positive sense of the word, were also an influence here, it would seem, and kept Malevitch from settling in Ouspensky's fog.

He was in his fifties when he returned to figurative work. His thoughts on this are not well known, since he was in disfavor and could no longer publish his theoretical work. When and if a fund of paintings and documents, which still remain unstudied in the Soviet Union, are made accessible, it will perhaps be possible to know more about his motives for this new direction in his work.

As it is, he remains a seminal figure in modern art, even if the admiration he provoked was not always inspired by an understanding of his actual motives.

Around the Galleries in Paris

Zoran Music, Galeria de France, 3 Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris 8, to May 20.

This exhibition is devoted to early and recent works by Zoran Music. In 1945 he was freed from Dachau, where he had been sent as a member of the Italian resistance. He took with him a series of sketches he had managed to make of the dead and dying in the camp. These he laid aside and went to Venice, painting tender, pastel-toned images of that town and its light. In the fifties we find him painting the strange lumps in the ground which he discovered in the area around Siena. These he treated in subdued and sober tones, with a taste for rusticity and a certain Byzantine presence.

Then, 25 years after he left Dachau, the dead emerged once more. The rocks emerging from the ground suddenly turned into emaciated heads, and the heaps of earth became the heaps of corpses he had seen. This sequence was entitled "We Are Not the Last." What is impressive here is that one gets the feeling that Music did not resolve to paint that monstrous experience, but that it was on his mind long before he was aware of it—that the lumps in the ground were the graves he had to provide, and even a symbolic prefiguration of the actual dead forms that arose again in 1970. The subject is one which is extremely difficult to handle. Music does it well because his entire manner is devoid of rhetoric and he speaks here, as he always does, a perfectly sober language.

Envoy Woodcock Is Married in Peking

HONG KONG, April 14 (UPI)—Ambassador Leonard Woodcock, chief U.S. envoy to China and former president of the United Auto Workers Union, today married Sharon Thouby, a nurse at the U.S. mission, in a civil ceremony in Peking presided over by a Chinese official.

The marriage between Mr. Woodcock, 66, and Miss Thouby, described as in her 30s, took place in the Chau Yang civil affairs office, U.S. officials in Hong Kong said.

Mathieu, Grand Palais, Paris 8, to June 26. Just under 50 bright paintings by George Mathieu, done since 1963, are presented. The works are all large, in the 2-meter-by-6 category, and all are in the idiom that is the hallmark of Mathieu—a sort of gestural explosion somewhere between calligraphy and a pirate spaceship. Strange to say, the age has gone faster than Mathieu and although some of the works have an undeniable chic and panache, there are also things which appear astonishingly dated and even kitschy. This means that he had a real function in the sixties as a groundbreaker and showman for a certain artistic vision, but the surprise he generated is now quite forgotten and his work must stand or fall on its own merits. It appears to be turning into a decorative style

consisting of a recognizable combination of curves and straight lines that has become a new support for an old-fashioned preciosity. Mathieu implicitly recognizes this by designing railings for public squares, labels for champagne bottles, commemorative medals and facades for factories. These are without a doubt perfectly honorable occupations, but one expects Mathieu the painter to go beyond the merely decorative qualities of a style which one may or may not appreciate as such. All too often he does not. His work is a construction of sumptuous, energetic gimmickry with an essentially formal coherence. At its best, it has a rather breathtaking vitality to it, but most of the time it is far from being at its best.

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Album of lithographs and drawings
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Paintings and Watercolours
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SEBIRE - SIMBARI
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**HIGHLY IMPORTANT
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SCULPTURES BY:
Caldor - Duchamp - Villon - Ollivier - Laurens

TAPESTRIES BY: R. Dufy - Miro

Experts: Messrs. A. Pacini, A. Schoeller.

Viewing dates: Wednesday, 26th April, from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.
and Thursday, 27th April, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Sotheby Mak van Waay

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT WINE SALE

To be held on Monday 24th of April 1978 in our premises:
Rokin 102 in Amsterdam,
at 14:00 p.m. and 19:30 p.m.

There will be given the opportunity of sampling various wines on
Saturday 22nd of April between 16:00-17:30 p.m.
In our premises stated above.

You are kindly requested to contact Sotheby Mak van Waay B.V. well in advance.

The catalogue "285" is available at the price of DFL 2.50.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE

To be held on Monday 24th of April 1978 until the 28th in our premises Rokin 102 and Nes 73 in Amsterdam.

At auction: old master paintings, 19th century paintings of the romantic school, impressionist and modern paintings. A collection of over 2000 XVIIIth-century Dutch tiles, delft ware, European ceramics, clocks, furniture, carpets and gobelin tapestries, interesting jewels, "objets de vertu" and silver.

Illustrated catalogue "286", consisting of two volumes, is available at our office at the price of DFL 15.-

On view: Friday 21st, Saturday 22nd and Sunday 23rd of April 1978
from 10:00-16:00 hours

In our premises Rokin 102 and Nes 73 in Amsterdam.

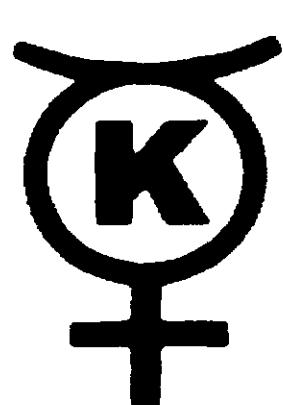
Phillips Geneva

A SALE OF IMPORTANT JEWELS,
WATCHES AND OBJECTS
is to be held on Sunday, 23rd April, at 7 p.m.
in the Hotel des Bergues, Geneva.

Viewing on:
Friday, 21st April, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.
Saturday, 22nd April, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.
Sunday, 23rd April, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

Ill. Catalogue 22 (S.F.6) by post.

For further enquiries to:
Phillips, Son and Neale S.A.,
6 Rue de la Clie, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.
Tel. 22-88-28. Telex: 228085.



Kennecott

Copper Corporation

How The Opposition Group's Promises Could Affect Your Investment In Kennecott

Important Information From Your Management

In what we believe to be your own best interests, we urge you to consider carefully the following information — and how it could affect your investment in Kennecott.

The opposition group, being financed by Curtiss-Wright, is attempting to get your vote to turn over control of the Kennecott Board of Directors to Mr. Berner and the other Curtiss-Wright candidates. They want you to believe that if elected — and if they could sell off your most profitable division, Carborundum*, for approximately \$567,000,000 — they would distribute, one way or another, \$663,000,000 of your Company's assets.

*Carborundum has had 16 consecutive years of record sales. Its earnings for 1977 were at record levels. Over the last 16 years — since Mr. Wendel became President — its compound rate of growth has been at an average annual rate of 10%.

Your Board of Directors and Management believe the Curtiss-Wright "program" cannot be achieved.

You must decide whether you can believe their campaign promise when:

Curtiss-Wright has admitted in its soliciting material that it has "not made a detailed study of the consequences to Kennecott of the program" and Mr. Berner has admitted to your Management that he did not have the necessary information to determine what is in the best interests of Kennecott stockholders.

It is clear to us from the opposition group's soliciting material and a press conference called by Mr. Berner that the promised "program" is based on a false foundation. While the forced sale of Peabody "yielded approximately \$980,000,000 in present value" prior to the purchase of Carborundum, the Curtiss-Wright "program" assumes that all of such funds would be available for distribution to stockholders or for use in Kennecott's business. Their "program" further assumes that, after their proposed distribution, Kennecott's metal operations would be left with approximately \$317 million more in assets than at the time Kennecott owned Peabody. In our judgment both these assumptions are false; the opposition group ignores the fact that \$235,000,000 of the Peabody proceeds were used to reduce indebtedness.

This simply means that even if all of the opposition group's other premises are assumed to be correct and constant, then without this \$235,000,000, in order for Kennecott to repurchase one-half of its outstanding stock with the resources assumed by the opposition group's soliciting material, the purchase price would have to be reduced by more than \$14.17 per share — from the promised \$40.00 to less than \$25.83 per share.

The Curtiss-Wright group does not face another fact — that substantial additional funds are unavailable for distribution due to negative cash flow from metal operations incurred since the divestiture of Peabody as a result of the depressed level of copper prices.

If these substantial additional funds are unavailable, and they would be unavailable if the metal operations were to have the minimum amount of assets indicated in the opposition group's proxy soliciting material, then the purchase price of 50% of Kennecott shares would have to be still further reduced from the \$25.83 price.

The Curtiss-Wright group also does not face the fact — that their "program" would result in a default under Kennecott's loan agreement — and would trigger the repayment of \$234 million of existing indebtedness.

Even if they were able to keep their campaign promise they would leave Kennecott as a company with virtually no current earnings, a substantial negative cash flow from operations, over \$600 million in indebtedness and a net worth \$600 million less than that of your present Company — at a time when the copper industry is affected by very adverse price and inventory conditions.*

*This is based on the assumption that such a program were implemented now and Carborundum is sold for its purchase price and the difference between that and your distribution is made by borrowing.

Important: If your Kennecott stock is held in the name of a bank, broker or nominee, only they can execute a proxy on your behalf. To assure that your shares are represented at the Annual Meeting in favor of Management, we urge you to telephone the party responsible for your account and direct him to execute a BLUE proxy on your behalf. If you have any difficulty in voting your shares, please call (collect) your Company at (212) 687-5800 or D. F. King & Co., Inc. at (212) 269-5550.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION • 161 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

Would you want to be an investor in such a company?

If the opposition group has their way you may have to be such an investor — since their "program", even if it could be implemented, contemplates the purchase of only 50% of Kennecott's outstanding stock. Under those circumstances, you should ask yourself what your investment would then be worth.

There is no indication that Curtiss-Wright's candidates — fourteen of whom are not Kennecott stockholders — have made any more of a "study" than Mr. Berner. Indeed, Curtiss-Wright announced on March 23, 1978 that all of its opposition group had approved their plan advocating the sale of Carborundum and distribution of the proceeds even before three of its candidates had "confirmed" that they would be candidates and on the same day six others first "confirmed" that they became candidates.

Your Board of Directors and Management believe that all the information relating to Kennecott needed to determine the feasibility of any such plan is publicly available. This includes the information referred to above which Mr. Berner and his slate have ignored. Based on this information, your Board believes that Curtiss-Wright's "program" is misconceived, completely unrealistic and not in your best interests. In fact, your Board of Directors believes that to adopt any such "program" would be reckless and would seriously jeopardize Kennecott's stockholders, its public debenture holders and Kennecott itself.

In his effort to get the Curtiss-Wright opposition group elected, Mr. Berner has also resorted to a vitriolic personal attack on your Management. Using what we believe was unjustified invective and misleading statements, he complains about actions taken before Curtiss-Wright owned even a single share of Kennecott stock.

We urge you not to be misled by these tactics.

We believe the issue before you is simple. Should you vote to turn over control of your Board of Directors to the Curtiss-Wright slate in the hope that they will somehow be able to keep their campaign promises or should you support your experienced and qualified Board in their efforts to build Kennecott in the interests of all stockholders.

We strongly urge you to support the Management nominees by signing, dating and mailing the BLUE proxy promptly. Remember — your latest dated proxy is the one that counts.

Thank you.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Sincerely,

William H. Wendel
WILLIAM H. WENDEL
President

Frank R. Milliken
FRANK R. MILLIKEN
Chairman

April 12, 1978

CAUTION

In their attempt to obtain control of your Board of Directors, the opposition group is now circulating an article about Kennecott from a semi-monthly periodical, which article we charge is biased and false and misleading in numerous respects. This periodical has a lower number of subscribers than Kennecott has stockholders. The same issue which contained the Kennecott article — being circulated by Curtiss-Wright — also included an independent appraisal of the general financial condition of 1900 listed issues of public companies. You should know that this periodical gave Kennecott a higher rating than Curtiss-Wright.

Jackson's 3-Run Homer Leads Yanks to Victory Over Chicago

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—World Series hero Reggie Jackson picked up yesterday where he left off last season in Yankee Stadium with a first-inning, three-run homer that touched off a shower of candy bars and pushed the New York Yankees to a 4-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Jackson, who crippled the Los Angeles Dodgers in the final game of the World Series by hitting home runs in his last three at-bats, slammed his first this season off Wilbur Wood after a walk to Willie Randolph and Mickey Rivers in the

field hit. Jackson connected on a 2-0 count. Jackson struck out four times in Milwaukee on Wednesday. The White Sox nipped winner Ron Guidry for both of their runs in the second inning on Eric Soderholm's double and singles by Wayne Norbhan, Don Kessinger and Junior Moore.

Angels 1, Twins 0

At Anaheim, Joe Rudi hit a full-count pitch over the left-field wall with one out in the bottom of the 11th inning to give California a 1-0 victory over the Minnesota twins in

a game that was just two outs from being suspended by curfew. Rudi's second homer of the year came off loser Tom Johnson. The victory went to Dave Laroche.

A's 3, Mariners 1

At Oakland, Gary Alexander hit a two-run homer with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning to give Oakland a 3-1 victory over Seattle and extend the A's winning streak to four games. Steve Stacks opened the ninth with a walk, went to second on a sacrifice by Mario Guerrero and scored when Alexander hit his second homer of the season deep into the left-field stands. It was Alexander's third winning hit of the season.

Reds 7, Giants 6

At Cincinnati, Rick Auerbach's pinch-hit double in the 13th inning scored Ray Knight from first and Cincinnati defeated San Francisco, 7-6. With one out, Knight drew a walk from John Curtis and raced home when Auerbach doubled to the left-field wall on his first swing of the season.

Cardinals 6, Pirates 5

At St. Louis, Ted Simmons and Keith Hernandez hit run-scoring doubles in a three-run first inning and Mike Phillips tripled home two runs in the third to help earn St. Louis a 6-5 victory over Pittsburgh. The Cardinals scored all their runs off Bert Blyleven, who was called for eight hits in six innings. St. Louis right-hander Eric Rasmussen checked Pittsburgh on three hits, one a home run by Bill Robinson in the fourth inning, until the Pirates scored three runs in the seventh.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	5	8	.385	—
Detroit	4	1	.444	1
Cleveland	2	2	.500	2 1/2
Baltimore	2	3	.400	3
New York	2	4	.333	3 1/2
Toronto	1	4	.200	4
Baltimore	0	5	.000	5

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	5	2	.714	—
Los Angeles	3	1	.750	1 1/2
Chicago	4	2	.667	2
Atlanta	4	5	.444	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400	3
St. Louis	2	7	.222	4

Thursday's Games

New York 4, Chicago 2

Atlanta 3, Milwaukee 0

Only games scheduled

Friday's Games

Detroit 5 (St. Louis 0-1) at Toronto (Garvin 1-0)

Milwaukee 3 (San Francisco 3-0) at Baltimore (D.Martinez 0-1)

Texas 4 (Atlanta 0-1) at Boston (Epstein 0-1)

Seattle 1 (House 0-1) at Kansas City (Zahn 0-0)

Cleveland 1 (Pittsburgh 1-0) at Minnesota (Sutcliffe 1-0)

Only games scheduled

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Only games scheduled



Ranger Ron Greshner flips into boards, tripped by Sabre Richard Martin.

Red Wings 3, Flames 2

Detroit Ends Atlanta's Stanley Cup Hope

DETROIT, April 14 (UPI)—Almost as strange as the saga of the Detroit Red Wings, a team reborn and in the Stanley Cup quarterfinals, is the story of the Atlanta Flames, a team big and strong but unable to cope with playoff pressure.

"If any of our supporters and followers think they're disappointed, they ought to be in my shoes," said Atlanta Coach Fred Creighton last night after the Flames lost, 3-2, to Detroit, ending the Stanley Cup playoffs in an embarrassing two games.

"Maybe we should finish first next year to avoid this first round," it's a killer for us," said Atlanta goalie Dan Bouchard, whose team is now 1-10 in playoff games and has never survived the first round in four tries.

Transactions

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Recalled Pat Dobson, pitcher, from Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

TEXAS RANGERS—Placed Ron Morel, pitcher, on the restricted list. Called on Bob Bock, pitcher, from Tucson of the Pacific Coast League.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CINCINNATI REDS—Elected Richard Wiser, pitcher, to the roster. Elected Robert Housman, pitcher, to the roster.

FOOTBALL

PHILADELPHIA EAGLES—Named John Ralston, offensive coordinator.

SOCCER

NORTH AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE

DETROIT EXPRESS—Signed Trevor Francis, forward, to an 18-month contract.

AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE

LOS ANGELES BLAZERS—Signed Rido, forward.

"I'm not going to stop this year, no matter how I'm doing," said Rodgers, who has run a record six marathons in under 2:12 and has won seven of 10 shorter races this year.

Don Kardong, the third member of the U.S. Olympic squad, also is entered in the Boston race. A surprise qualifier for Montreal, Kardong finished fourth in less than 2:13.

The three U.S. Olympians are among 20 entrants who have completed a marathon in less than 2:30 — which averages out to slightly faster than five minutes a mile.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Circuit Structure Challenged

Tokyo Tennis Match Threatens Pro Peace

By Barry Lorge

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP)—This was supposed to be the year that peace broke out in men's pro tennis. The merger of World Championship Tennis and the Colgate Grand Prix was to give us one international circuit readily identifiable as "the major leagues."

There has been considerable progress in that direction, but all is not quiet on the political front. A misunderstanding in Japan has led to some testy accusations, and added evidence that some leading players are too greedy or myopic to put the health and order of the tournament game above money in their own pockets.

A four-man, \$200,000 exhibition tournament involving Jimmy Connors, Bjorn Borg, Guillermo Vilas and Manuel Orantes, scheduled April 22 and 23 in Tokyo, poses the first serious challenge to the new "super grand prize" structure of 32 major tournaments.

The Japanese event, promoted by a Tokyo-based firm called Step Inc. and sponsored by the Suntory liquor company, is the same week as a \$175,000 "super grand prize" tournament promoted by WCT in Houston. One condition of the WCT-grand prize consolidation, whereby WCT gave up its competitive circuit and agreed to promote eight of the \$175,000-plus "super grand prize" tournaments, was that non-grand prize events involving a handful of top players would not be scheduled against the 32 protected "super" tournaments.

First Defection

"Special events," including the various four-man and made-for-TV events that have proliferated in recent years, were to be scheduled only in the 17 weeks when no "super grand prize" events were.

Although it has no jurisdiction over non-grand prize events and promoters, which governs the grand prize, reportedly had the assistance of the major players' representatives that they would help in effecting this arrangement.

"The Suntory Cup is the first really big defection. I had presumed, naively I guess, that everybody had agreed there wouldn't be any of these big-money events with top players against the 'super,'" says Bob Briner, executive director of the Association of Tennis Professionals and chairman of the Men's Pro Council.

"My primary concern is that this doesn't open the floodgates for this kind of thing the rest of the year." Briner sent a sternly worded cable to the president of Suntory last month, expressing extreme disappointment at an event "which goes completely against the spirit of the scheduling philosophy of those responsible for the worldwide calendar."

Organizer Denies Responsibility

Shigeyuki Shindo, organizer of the exhibition, replied that he regrettably was unaware of the grand prize structure when he set his dates, which Conn

